14 JAN 2018

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1049)

Name of Candidate	Himanshu Nagpal		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	84744
Center	Old Rajender Nagpal	Date	14/1/2018.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Concerns regarding the wide formulation and indiscreet application of discretionary powers of the Governor need closer attention. Discuss. (150 words) 10

राज्यपाल की विवेकाधीन शक्तियों के व्यापक निरूपण एवं अविवेकपूर्ण अनुप्रयोग संबंधी चिन्ताओं के संदर्भ में सावधानीपूर्वक ध्यान केन्द्रित करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The institution of Governor in the State has always been a subject of dispute ~~as~~ in the Federal Structure of India as provisions regarding his powers, appointment, removal make him more like an 'agent of Centre' than 'Head of the State'. Constitution recognizes discretionary powers of the Governor, where he can act without aid and advice of the Council of Ministers.

Situational ~~Constitutional~~ discretions

- At the time of appointing a chief minister, where no political party enjoys clear majority.
- To dismiss the government when it losses the faith of State assembly
- To dissolve the State assembly.

Constitutional discretions

- To recommend the imposition of President's rule in a state to President.
- To reserve the bills for approval by the.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

President.

3. When he acts as an administrator of UT along with his role of Governor of State.

There are no checks provided in the Constitution for the powers of Governors acting in his discretion which undermines the federal structure of the country and results in poor Center - State Relations which is the primary cause of Policy Paralysis in the Country.

As recommended by Sarkaria and Punchi Commission Reports, the role of Governor should be made independent of the Center's interference and he should be provided with security of tenure with his powers being subjected to Parliamentary oversight.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Explain the concept of subordinate legislation in India. Also discuss the mechanisms for their scrutiny and control. (150 words) 10

भारत में अधीनस्थ विधान की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही उनकी संवीक्षा और नियंत्रण की क्रियाविधियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Subordinate legislation in the Indian legislative structure refers to the power of executive to provide for rules and regulation based upon the legal framework provided by the legislation.

e.g. Company Rules, 2015 as an addition to the Companies Act, 2013 is an example of Subordinate legislation.

- As the power of making laws is in the hands of legislature, therefore it is shift from the normal division of Power
- But it provides for the executive the power to deal with situations which need immediate attention and are not of nature which requires parliamentary deliberation.
- It also reduces the workload of legislature in the already burdened legislature.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Constitution provides sufficient safeguards for scrutiny and Control of Subordinate legislation

1. It should not go against the already passed laws by the Parliament.
2. Parliament can anytime repeal or amount the ~~subordi~~ rules and regulations made by the executive.
3. There is a separate Committee in Parliament of Committee on Subordinate legislation which regularly scrutinizes the work of it executive.

Considering the huge size of legislative workload in India and need for immediate responses, Subordinate legislation is necessary provided it is coupled with sufficient scrutiny and Control.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The crucial position accorded to the Speaker in Indian legislatures, makes it imperative to protect them from undue political pressures and incentives. Examine. (150 words) 10

भारतीय विधायिकाओं में अध्यक्ष को प्रदान की गई महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्थिति वस्तुतः उन्हें अनुचित राजनीतिक दबावों एवं प्रोत्साहनों से सुरक्षित करना आवश्यक बनाती है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Speaker of the lower house i.e. lok Sabha has been provided with huge powers and being the 'head of the house' and to ensure proper and impartial functioning of House; he needs to ensure avoidance of political pressures & incentives.

Powers of the Speaker in the lok Sabha.

1. the is the ultimate interpretor of Constitution in the lok Sabha.
2. the presides over the joint sitting of both the the houses of Parliament.
3. the allocates time & decides on related matters in the legislative work in the Parliament.
4. He decides over the question of whether a bill is money bill or not and his decission in this regard is final and out of judicial purview.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. He decides on the question of removal/disqualification of the member of Parliament on a/c. of defection. Though his decission can be challenged before the law.

Considering the role envisaged for speaker, it should be imparted with greater impartiality e.g. in Britain speaker resigns from the Party concerned before attaining the position and his next tenure as an M.P. is made secure.

The work of Speaker regarding defection proceedings should be taken to a more detailed and impartial manner by giving it to President who shall decide it on the recommendations of Election Commission and ~~money bill~~ his decission regarding money bill should be under the judicial review to avoid the tyranny of government over legislature.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The Departmentally-Related Standing Committees have been referred to as mini-parliaments in India. Highlight their relevance in a democratic polity and discuss, with examples, how they improve the overall effectiveness of the Parliament. (150 words) 10

विभागों से संबद्ध स्थायी समितियों (विभागीय स्थायी समितियों) को भारत में मिनी-संसदों के रूप में संदर्भित किया गया है। लोकतान्त्रिक राजनीति में उनकी प्रासंगिकता पर प्रकाश डालिए और साथ ही उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए कि वे संसद की समग्र प्रभावकारिता में किस प्रकार वृद्धि करती हैं।

Departmentally Related Standing Committees (DRSC) which are 24 in number and are attached to a particular ministry or department to ensure greater accountability of that ministry to the Parliament. e.g. DRSC for home affairs or DRSC for agriculture etc.

They have 31 members (21 from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha) and members are nominated from all political parties in the Parliament based on its representation and a minister cannot be its member.

Their relevence in India's Democratic Polity:

(i) They consider the demand for grants of various departments and ministers and present their report on it to both the houses of Parliament

(ii) They consider and scrutinize the bills, before they are presented in Parliament.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iii) They prepare a report on the basis of annual reports of the ministry and deptt. concerned.

Their role becomes more relevant, considering they ensure more detailed and objective accountability of Parliament over executive. especially financial accountability and provides an opportunity to the members of opposition and Rajya Sabha in the better management of Public Purse. They also strengthen the institution of Parliament as they ensure better and quality deliberation based on its reports.

However role can be strengthened by providing it inquiry ~~and~~ powers and increasing its domain of work. And also, it should have the representation of subject experts to ensure ~~have greater~~ more quality work.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Enumerate the issues associated with functioning of tribunals in India. How can these be addressed? (150 words) 10

भारत में अधिकरणों की कार्यपद्धति से संबद्ध मुद्दों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इनका समाधान कैसे किया जा सकता है?

Tribunals are the institutions of Alternate Dispute Resolution mechanism in India. They ensure cheap, ~~qui~~ expeditious and more flexible access to justice with reducing the workload of burdened judiciary in India.

However there are concerns regarding the increasing 'tribunalisation of justice in India'.

(i) They are only based on certain locations and hence are difficult to access e.g. National Green Tribunals is based in only 5 cities.

(ii) They have an excessive control of executive in every regard ~~regard~~ including appointments, process, pay etc.

(iii) Conflict of Interest as in maximum cases the ministry supervising the tribunals is itself a party in the case.

(iv) Specialisation of work on the basis of.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

which tribunals were formed is being compromised by hiring retired judges of High Court on their panels.

(v) By bypassing the route of High Courts in India, they result into reduced judicial inquiry and opportunity of training for High Court Judges for future appointment to Supreme Court.

Tribunals form one of the core parts of 'justice system' in India and they would have increased significance in the coming times with increased specialisation of work and complex cases.

Therefore it is necessary to impart greater independence to tribunals to ensure 'fair & just' structure and the need for increased no. of tribunals throughout the country for easy access.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Examine the significance of Gram Sabhas, as mentioned in Article 243A of the Indian constitution, in the development process with special reference to Fifth Schedule areas. (150 words) 10

पांचवीं अनुसूची के क्षेत्रों के विशेष संदर्भ में विकास की प्रक्रिया में, भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 243A में वर्णित ग्राम सभाओं के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Gram Sabhas which were provided with the Constitutional Status in the 73rd Constitutional ammendment Act are the institutions of democratic decentralisation by including every member listed in the electoral roll of the village as a member of Gram Sabha; thereby fulfilling the Gandhian principle of village polity.

By ensuring representation to everyone, Gram Sabhas ensure that the policies and funds utilisation are on the basis of needs and utility of every member of the Society and nobody is left behind in the development process of the Nation.

Considering the special needs and different demographic profile in the Scheduled Areas in the 5th Schedule, Parliament passed the Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act, 1996.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Gram Sabhas in the scheduled areas were provided with greater control over the policies and funds. ~~of the~~ provided for them; in contrast to the regular Panchayat System of the country.

With regards to the other developmental activities and mineral exploration also the concurrence of Gram Sabhas was made mandatory to preserve their distinct identity and culture.

~~In the~~ India being the world's largest democracy needs greater decentralisation of power to ensure better governance and more responsive and suitable policies which suits the diverse Indian demography.

Therefore greater devolution of 3F's i.e (Functions, functionaries, finances) and building up the capacity of Gram Sabhas are required.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The Rajya Sabha is merely a secondary house rather than a second house in the Indian Parliamentary system. Critically analyze the statement. Also, compare and contrast the position of the Rajya Sabha vis-à-vis the State legislative councils. (150 words) 10

भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में राज्यसभा वस्तुतः दूसरा सदन होने के स्थान पर एक दूसरे दर्जे का सदन मात्र है। इस कथन का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, राज्य विधान परिषदों के मुकाबले राज्यसभा की स्थिति की तुलना कीजिए और अंतर बताइए।

Rajya Sabha, or the upper house of Parliament highlights the federal polity of India whereby the State's interests are protected by giving them a participation in the legislative process of the Union. However, they have been given lesser powers related to money bills and demand for grants of the executive.

~~They are The MP's of~~

But there are some special powers given to Rajya Sabha. They include.

- Providing the power to Union to make laws on the State list.
- Creation of an All-India Services.

Barring, money matters; Rajya Sabha stands on equal footing with the Lok Sabha and stands as a breakwater in the unimpeded passing of laws.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Rajya Sabha has uphold its role over time by increasing the Parliamentry oversight in the law making process and preventing any tyrrany of the Centre.

→ Legislative Council of the States are not the same as Rajya Sabha as Rajya Sabha besides being an additional Chamber, protects the federal structure of the Indian Constitution, while legislative Council are only an additional chamber.

→ Legislative Council do not have adequate powers and are under subordination of State Assembly while Rajya Sabha shares equal power with Lok Sabha.

Rajya Sabha stands as a "balancing wheel" in Indian Federalism and in the present scenario of Lok Sabha being dominated by a single party, its role becomes ever important.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. A major shift is needed in the institutional framework of the Central Water Commission (CWC) and the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) to make water management more holistic and multidisciplinary. Discuss in the context of Mihir Shah Committee recommendations. (150 words) 10

जल प्रबंधन को अधिक समग्र और बहु-विषयक बनाने के लिए केंद्रीय जल आयोग (CWC) एवं केन्द्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड (CGWB) के संस्थागत ढाँचे में महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है। मिहिर शाह समिति की अनुशंसाओं के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Central Water Commission and Central Ground Water Board are autonomous bodies working under Ministry of Water Resources and Ganga Rejuvenation.

Created more than half-a decade ago they have failed to ensure water-security and access to safe drinking water in India visible by

→ Around 100 mn of population in India is not having ~~bar~~ access to safe drinking water recommended by WHO

→ Depleting ground water table and increasing problems of Soil Salinisation

→ With increasing variability of monsoons, increasing instances of draughts. The need for water security becomes all the more significant.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Increasing no. of instances of water contamination with fluoride, arsenic, mercury and even uranium.

Still being left with the unfinished business of proper irrigation canals ~~and reduced~~ there is a greater need for regulatory mechanism to ensure water security and safety

Mihir Shah Committee in this regard recommended

- Creation of National Water Commission by merging Central Water Commission and Central Ground Water Board.
- Providing representation to various diverse subject experts including geo-meteorologist, geo-hydrologists etc. in the Commission.
- A move from a need based to Right based approach in the water security framework

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. On what grounds can a person be denied the right to contest elections to the Parliament in India? Will a life-time ban on those convicted of heinous crimes address the problem of criminalisation of politics? Discuss. (150 words) 10

किसी व्यक्ति को भारत में संसद हेतु चुनाव लड़ने के अधिकार से किन आधारों पर वंचित किया जा सकता है? क्या जघन्य अपराधों के दोषी व्यक्तियों पर जीवनपर्यन्त प्रतिबंध से राजनीति के अपराधीकरण की समस्या का यथोचित समाधान होगा? चर्चा कीजिए।

To ensure a vibrant and effective Parliamentary environment, Constitution provides various provisions for disqualifications relating to membership in Parliament

- if the MP is an adjudged insolvent.
- if he is of unsound mind and stand so declared by a Court
- if holds any office of profit (other than that of minister).

Besides, Parliament through Representation of People Act, 1951 provided various other disqualifications including

- if the person has been convicted of any electoral offence or bribery
- if he has failed to lodge his account of expenses within due time
- if he has been disqualified by a govt. department on accusation of bribery or corruption.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- if the person has been convicted of any offences and imprisoned for more than 2 years.
- if he has been convicted of any social crime of like Sati, dowry etc.
- if he has been convicted of crime of spreading communal disharmony

The decission in these regards is taken by President on the advice of Election Commission.

In the present times, the quality of deliberations in Parliament has reduced mostly because of increasing participation of criminals who highlight the role of <u>muscle and money</u> power in elections.

But a blanket bar on criminals would go against one's Right to contest elections and is against the principle of <u>Reformation of the prisoners</u>'.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Directive Principles can be considered as even more important than the Fundamental Rights because they provide a positive thrust towards welfare. Discuss. (150 words) 10

निर्देशक तत्वों को मूल अधिकारों से भी अधिक महत्वपूर्ण माना जा सकता है क्योंकि वे कल्याण की दिशा में एक सकारात्मक प्रेरणा प्रदान करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

DPSP's or Directive Principles of State Policy are the constitutional directions given to the Executive and legislature to ensure Social and Economic democracy in the Country. while fundamental rights ensure only political democracy.

Though DPSP's have not been provided with a justifiable charachter but Constitutionmaker left it for the perception and decission of the electoral of the Country to draw responsibility of State for implementation of various directive principles e.g. Land Reforms for equitable distribution of land resources, 73rd and 74th Constitution ammendment act institutionalising Panchayats in the Country, NALSA and lok adalats etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Fundamental Rights and DPSP's both are neccasary for ensuring proper functioning of democracy in the country and one aids the other.

Supreme Court in Minerva Mills Case (1980) held that both FR's and DPSP's are complementary to each other and neither is superior over another.

Although where in cases of conflict b/w. Fundamental Rights and DPSP's the superior would precede ~~except~~ because of its. justiciable characters. However, FR's can violated for implemtion of Article 39 (b) and. 39(c) by State which ensure equality in wealth distribution.

B.R. Ambedkar was of the opinion that political democracy without a functioning social and economic democracy is of no use Hence a balance b/w. Fundamental Rights and DPSP's need to be maintained.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. In light of demands for replacement of the FPTP (First Past the Post) system with other alternatives, compare the merits and enumerate the challenges associated with replacing the current system. (250 words) **15**

FPTP (फर्स्ट पास्ट द पोस्ट) प्रणाली को अन्य विकल्पों से प्रतिस्थापित किए जाने की मांगों के प्रकाश में, वर्तमान प्रणाली के लाभों से तुलना करते हुए इसे प्रतिस्थापित करने से सम्बंधित चुनौतियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

FPTP system i.e. First Past the Post system of electoral representation divides the total electoral into a no. of territorial constituencies and the person getting maximum no. of votes in that electoral stands elected.

On the other hand, Proportional represention instead of dividing the electoral into territorial constituencies, voting is done for the party not candidate and list method is used for electing legislators.

Merits of the FPTP system

1. It has been used in Indian electoral system and therefore is ~~[illegible]~~ more in knowledge and understanding of people
2. It ensures that there can be a majority in the legislature which otherwise is very difficult in Proportional representation. Therefore it ensures stability of the government.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. It is cheaper and more easy to conduct than proportional representation.

4. By electing a particular candidate to the legislature it ensures accountability and grievance redressal. While in Proportional representation method, ~~electors~~ voters have no knowledge of who to complain.

5. By electing from territories, this ensures that grievance of all territories are addressed.

Limitations of FPTP system

1. It does not ensure the will of majority as it has been seen that voters pooling even less than 25% of total voters gets elected.

2. It does not provide adequate representation to the minorities and only a particular section continues to dominate the legislature.

3. High paradox between no. of votes polled to a party and its elected seats - with only a change in 4-5% of votes, their seats by almost

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

50% or more.

Giving regard to this concern, it is difficult to change the current system of FPTP regarding the acquaintance it has with Indian electoral mindset and the diversity of India.

Therefore, legislators have proposed to have a hybrid-electoral system by adding some extra seats to the legislature to be filled in by Proportional representation method. Thereby ensuring adequate minority representation.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Despite long term recognition of the problem of pendency of cases in the courts, limited progress has been made in reducing their number. What are the possible reasons for such a scenario? Suggest a framework of measures that can be taken to address this issue. (250 words) **15**

न्यायालय में वादों के लंबित रहने की समस्या की बहुत समय से पहचान होने के बाद भी इनकी संख्या को कम करने की दिशा में सीमित प्रगति ही हो पाई है। ऐसे परिदृश्य के लिए संभावित कारण क्या हैं? इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए विभिन्न उपायों की एक रूपरेखा का सुझाव दीजिए।

Around 2.2 crore cases have been pending in the Indian judicial system, which hambers the access to justice amongst Indian Citizen. The slow and lagard process of judiciary has lead to such a scenario, whereby powerful are able to dominate the powerless using the slow judicial process.

Reasons for Such a Scenario

1. Delays in judicial appointments, around 70,000 posts have been pending in judiciary and around 485 of them are in higher judiciary.

2. Poor business environment, leading to high no. of cases against government visible by the fact that government is the biggest litigant client in Indian

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Poor judicial infrastructure including the judicial resources, no. of courts in cities. etc.
4. lack of awareness about the alternate dispute resolution mechanism amongst citizens.
5. Poor quality of judicial staff, leading to regular delays and increasing no. of trials. in complex cases.

All this results in hampering justice to the poor and marginalised which was an objective in the Article 39A of the Constitution. 67% of the prisoners in India are undertrials which is primarily because of slow judiciary.

Measures to solve the problem.

1. Considering that economic cost of pendency of cases in Courts is 0.5% of GDP, budgetary allocation for judicial infrastructure should be raised
2. Judiciary should make it fast to reach on an understanding with executive regarding the MOU on judicial appointment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The Alternate Dispute Resolution institutions should be strengthened and Permanent Lok Adalats should be established in every district

4. Greater use of ICT in judicial process can ease ~~the~~ and fasten the case. e.g. Nyaya Mitra scheme of Supreme Court. ~~and also~~.

5. Easing the environment of doing business in India so that no. of cases reduce.

6. The process of judicial appointment should start atleast 6 months prior to appointment

7. Better training infrastructure for judges so that decissions are such that do not require regular appeals.

Access to justice forms a core part of Democracy, as has been highlighted by our Preamble. Therefore there is an urgent need for judicial reforms to reduce the pendency of cases.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Despite the phrase 'due process of law' not being included in Article 21, the Supreme Court, over the years, has adopted the doctrines of 'procedural due process' and 'substantive due process' into Indian constitutional law. Comment. (250 words) **15**

'विधि की सम्यक् प्रक्रिया' वाक्यांश के अनुच्छेद 21 में सम्मिलित नहीं होने के बावजूद, समय के साथ सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने 'प्रक्रियात्मक विधि के अनुसार' एवं 'सारवान विधि के अनुसार सम्यक् प्रक्रिया' के सिद्धांतों को भारतीय संवैधानिक कानून में अपना लिया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Article 21 of Indian Constitution which aims at protecting Individual's personal life and liberty, protects ~~individ~~ it ~~by~~ from arbitary executive action; However if substantiated by a legislative procedure it can be taken away.

Supreme Court in the famous. Gopalan Case, uphold this position of the law. However in the Maneka Gandhi Case of (1976), Supreme Court reversed its earlier position. and provided that the law has to just and reasonable in order to take away Individuals life and liberty; thereby taking the position of Article 21 towards due process of law.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Due Process of law is a doctrine of the U.S. constitution which provides that that court reserves the right to decide on the justness and reasonableness of a law and therefore it ensures supremacy of Constitution over Parliament.

On the other hand in "Procedure established by law" court can only see that whether the executive action is in line with legislative direction.

By making "due process of law" a part of Article 21, Supreme Court has broadened the scope of individual's liberty and has provided it with greater protection.

Over time Supreme Court has included rights like Right to clean environment, Right to Food, Right to education, Right against handcuffing and recently the Right to privacy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

under this doctrine only.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Can we say that cooperative federalism in India has strengthened in the post-liberalisation era? Give reasons in support of your answer. (250 words) **15**

क्या हम कह सकते हैं कि उदारीकरण के बाद की अवधि में भारत में सहकारी संघवाद सुदृढ़ हुआ है? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Post liberalisation era, has seen increasing participation of States in the Policy making and Governance work of the nation.

Liberalisation was marked by loosening of Govt's Control of business and in order to provide an effective environment for businesses to flourish; continuous support ~~on~~ of state Governments was requirement.

Post-1991 we have also seen emergence of Coalition-government and end of 'one party rule' with regional parties becoming ~~eff~~ partners in the national policy making work.

Cooperative-Federalism requires an open and regular dialogue amongst Union and States for a Coordinated and mutually beneficial ~~wor~~ policies.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Setting up of NITI Aayog a move ~~from~~ away from Centrally Dominated Planning Commission is an e.g. of Cooperative federalism to pursuit of fully achieving the aims of liberalisation.
- Enactment of GST and equal participation of states in the GST council is another e.g. of the same.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Faulty regulatory policies can have a severe adverse effect on the efficient interplay of market forces and end up harming public interest. Examine in the context of systemic issues pertaining to regulatory environment in India. (250 words) 15

दोषपूर्ण विनियामक नीतियों का बाजार की शक्तियों की कुशल अंतर्क्रिया पर गंभीर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ सकता है और सार्वजनिक हित को नुकसान पहुँच सकता है। भारत में विनियामकीय परिवेश से संबंधित प्रणालीगत मुद्दों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

The purpose of regulation is to ensure that the market institutions work according to the provisions of law and do not hamper public interest. e.g. Competition Commission of India (CCI) aim at avoiding any monopolistic practices in the Indian Market Forces.

However if provided with unchecked discretionary powers, regulatory institutions can start controlling and dominating the market players and thus hampering the free-play of market forces which is the utmost need in ensuring an efficient environment for ease of doing business.

India's continuously poor rankings in the Ease of Doing Business Index and declining FDI is one of the results of faulty regulatory practices in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Though India has done leaps on improving the regulatory environment e.g. replacing the draconian FERA Act with FEMA and MRTP Act with Competition Act of 2002. These laws embark a shift in the govt's policy from that of Control of to Regulation.

But now, the purpose of regulation instead of supervision has also started including facilitation as its aims; whereby State becomes a partner and aids in the growth of business while ~~regularly overseeing its~~ intervening only if the business works against State's or Citizen's interests.

· Increasing digitisation e.g. as in the case of Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN) is required to reduce the arbitrary powers of regulators and ease the regulatory framework of the country.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Mention the constitutional provisions to safeguard and ensure the independent and impartial functioning of the UPSC. Further, assess the limitations of UPSC in effectively performing its role as the 'watchdog of merit system' in India as envisioned by the Constitution. (250 words) **15**

UPSC की स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष कार्य पद्धति को सुरक्षित रखने और सुनिश्चित करने हेतु संवैधानिक प्रावधानों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही संविधान द्वारा प्रकल्पित 'योग्यता प्रणाली के संरक्षक' के रूप में अपनी भूमिका को प्रभावी रूप से निष्पादित करने में UPSC की सीमाओं का आकलन कीजिए।

Constitution envisages "Union Public Services Commission" as the watch dog of merit system and as an independent and a constitutional body for a fair and just system of appointment to the public services in the Country.

Provisions to safeguard UPSC position.

1. Chairman and members of UPSC are provided with security of tenure and therefore they are not subject to pleasure of President.
2. The salary, pensions ~~and~~ of UPSC chairman and members and the administration expenses of UPSC is charged on the Consolidate Fund of India and hence not Votable by Parliament
3. Their service conditions and salary cannot be reduced to their disadvantage while in service.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The members and Chairmen are not eligible for any re appointment
5. They cannot be appointed after retirement to any other position under Centre or State Government except members of UPSC who can become Chairman of UPSC or a SPSC
6. In case of any removal by President because of misbehaviour or incapacity a separate inquiry has to be done by Supreme Court which is binding upon President.
7. A detailed process and requirements are provided for the eligiblity to become members of UPSC to ensure their impartial function

However, there are limitations to the functioning of UPSC as well.

1. The recommendation of UPSC regarding appointment, or any disciplinary action on any public servant is not a binding upon the Government. thereby reducing its role.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. It is only concerned with recruitment of public servants; however their training, postings and appraisals etc. are in the hands of Deptt. of Personnel which makes UPSC only a "recruiter of Public Services"

3. After the Constitution of Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), advice of both CVC and UPSC is sought but by govt. to take any disciplinary action against a public servant.

4. In a plethora of matter, C.G. does not even sought out for UPSC's advice. e.g. appointment of senior diplomats, or committee members etc.

Considering the key role of UPSC in the 'personnel management system' there is an urgent need to increase its role and ensure its advice regarding public service management.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. What are the key issues in the context of electoral funding in India? How far do you think the idea of state funding of elections can address these issues? (250 words) 15

भारत में चुनावी वित्तपोषण के संदर्भ में मुख्य मुद्दे क्या हैं? आपकी राय में चुनावों के राज्य द्वारा वित्तपोषण का विचार इन मुद्दों का किस सीमा तक समाधान कर सकता है?

Transparency in electoral funding, forms one of inherent parts in ensuring free and fair elections in the country and working of the democratic institutions.

However, around 70-80% of the election funding has been from unaccounted sources which raises red-flags in the fair elections and role of black money in it. Lack of transparency in electoral funding also raises issues like crony capitalism and corruption after winning.

Issues in regard to electoral funding.

1. Role of black money being excessively high.
2. Huge role of capital making elections unfair.
3. Breeding corruption and nepotism.
4. Poor transparency in electoral funding.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Vavvious measures have been taken to correct this situation, which include.

1. Supreme Courts direction to prepare and submit an account of election expenses.

2. Introduction of Electoral Bonds which would ensures, only white money enters electoral funds and there would be complete discrepancy regarding donations.

3. Max. Cap limit of 2000 for Cash limits in the Union Budget of 2017.

4. Companies are not allowed to donate more than 7.5% of their average net profits to political parties

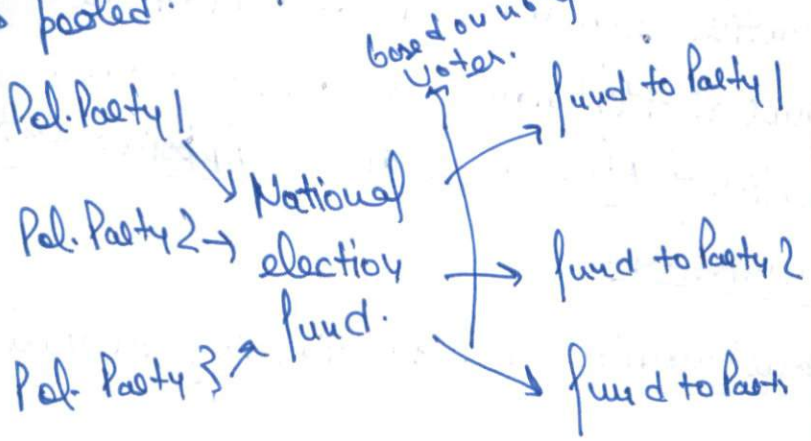
5. Rules in Representation of Peoples Act, 1951 to ensure disclosure of the sources of the electoral funds

6. Income Tax Act, 1961 requires the assesse to disclose information regarding donations made to political parties.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

In this light, State funding of elections has been mooted as a solution which is similar to the ~~National electoral~~ system running in many countries whereby, on the basis of votes pooled; state would fund the electoral expenses of political parties. However, this would impose huge burden on the State exchequer and considering huge amount used in elections this might not result as a viable solution

Instead, as recommended by Justice Qureshi, a national electoral fund can be constituted where donations of all political parties can be deposited which will be redistributed to them ~~based~~ based on the no of votes pooled.



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Separation of powers in case of India has acquired its own uniqueness under the constitutional arrangement. Explain. (250 words) 15

भारत के सन्दर्भ में शक्तियों के पृथक्करण ने संवैधानिक व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत एक अनन्य विशिष्टता प्राप्त कर ली है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

Separation of Powers - ensures that the power of State is divided among different organs i.e. Executive, legislature and Judiciary.

Indian Constitution being a 'melting pot' of several Constitution has provided for a unique structure of separation of Powers with a 'Check and Balance method'.

Judiciary and other Organs

- Article 142 empowers judiciary to pass decisions in order to do complete justice in a case. Thus taking over the authority of legislature and Executive e.g. in the case of ban on sale of liquor at highways or abolition of the creation of National Judicial Appointment Commission.
- 'Court monitored' investigation in various

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

cases is again an example of Court's interference in the work of executive.

- In various cases of Judicial Overreach; where judiciary plays a proactive role by superseding the authority of other organs.
- On the other hand, ~~legislature~~ President reserves the right to impeach the judges of Supreme Court and High Court on the basis of ~~order~~ approval of Parliament; affecting judiciary's independence.

Executive and legislature

- Following the British parliamentary system, there is no distinction line between the executive and legislature as various ministers have to be the members of legislature. Thus blurring the line of Separation of Power
- Policy of Subordinate legislation which allows executive to pass rules and regulations; superseeding legislature's authority.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Indian Structure of Separation of Powers is unique to Itself; unlike the British principle of Parliamentary Sovereignity or American principle of complete separation and 'judicial supremacy', thus ensuring a balance of powers among all the organs and effective check of one's powers over the other.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Highlight the extent of President's powers under Article 352. Comment on the judicial scrutiny of proclamation and the exercise of executive powers under National Emergency. How is this power different from the one bestowed under Article 356? (250 words) **15**

अनुच्छेद 352 के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रपति की शक्तियों की सीमा पर प्रकाश डालिए। राष्ट्रीय आपात की उद्घोषणा की न्यायिक संवीक्षा तथा आपातकाल के दौरान कार्यकारी शक्तियों के प्रयोग पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। यह शक्ति अनुच्छेद 356 के अंतर्गत प्रदत्त शक्ति से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?

President reserves the right to declare a national emergency under the grounds of war, external aggression or ~~internal disturbance~~ armed rebellion under Article 352

44th Constitution ammendment introduced various safeguards to have a proper check on the use of this power.

- President needs to seek a written advice of the Cabinet before proclamation of national emergency
- The resolution to national emergency needs to approved by both the houses of Parliament with one month, with special majority.
- It provided the power to lok Sabha to pass a resolution concerning revocation of proclamation of emergency with a simple majority.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The ammendment also brought the announcement of national emergency in the purview of judical review. whereby judiciary can check the arbitrary use of this power by either executive or legislature.

- ~~Ato~~ Powers under National emergency
- Parliament can pass law on any subject under the State List.
- Centre can instruct State on any Matter.
- The Constitution mechanism on distribution of finances stands dissolved till emergency exists.
- Parliament can take away fundamental rights of Citizens.

Therefore, during the working of National emergency. The Indian Political Framework becomes 'Unitary in Charachter'

Difference b/w. Powers under Article 352 and Article 356 i.e. President Rule.

- The ground for invoking President Rule is. failure of Constitutional Machinery in the state.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

while national emergency is on grounds of. war, external aggression or armed rebellion other diff. include.

National emergency	President's Rule.
• State government and. State legislatures stay intact and Union just shares the. power ~~with~~ of States.	• State government suspends and Union takes over its powers
• It has implications of fundamental rights	• It has no implications on citizen's fundamental rights
• It can revoked by Lok Sabha ~~be~~ also.	• It can be only revoked. by President.
• It requires special majority for approval in both houses of Parliament	• It requires only simple majority.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Fiscal transfers from the Centre to States are critical in India. In this context, explain the rationale of both general and specific purpose fiscal transfers. Also highlight the problems witnessed in the design and implementation of specific purpose transfers. (250 words) **15**

भारत में केंद्र से राज्यों को राजकोषीय अंतरण अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण हैं। इस संदर्भ में, सामान्य और विशिष्ट प्रयोजन वाले राजकोषीय अंतरण के औचित्य की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, विशिष्ट प्रयोजन वाले अंतरण की अभिकल्पना और कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली समस्याओं प्रकाश डालिए।

Fiscal transfers from Centre to States constitute an important part of the State Exchequer, considering the Union dominated distribution of subjects for sources of revenue while that of administration and major expenditure is on States.

Finance Commission forms a central figure in ensuring proper balance in the 'fiscal federalism' in the country.

General Fiscal transfers

- They are necessary for Union to transfer to States based upon the recommendations of Finance Commission.
- Their purpose is to augment State funds for it provide effective governance at the State level and maintaining proper administration

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

• Union cannot discriminate amongst States while distributing funds on these transfers

While, Specific Purpose Transfers

• are not an obligation upon the Union and are decided by itself to transfer to States and therefore is not recommended by Finance Commission.

• Its purpose is to meet the development needs of specific backward states.

Problems in design and implementation of Specific Purpose transfers

1. lack of participation of States in ~~its~~ Union's decission.

2. Bias ~~b/w~~ among States on the basis of the political parties ruling them.

3. Improper devolution ~~or tes~~ and usage of funds.

4. lack of ~~con~~ post-devolution accountability and control over the funds.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

76

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

VISION IAS R N 02 SEP 2018 NO. 03

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

Name of Candidate	Himanshu Maqbal		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	84744
Center	ORN	Date	02/09/2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. What is the role that opposition plays in a democracy like India? In this context, discuss whether our Parliament can benefit from a shadow cabinet. **(150 words)** **10**

भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में विपक्ष क्या भूमिका निभाता है? इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या हमारी संसद छाया मंत्रिमंडल (शैडो कैबिनेट) से लाभान्वित हो सकती है।

"Opposition is the Parliament" this statement of K. R. Narayanan (former president) provides for the role of ~~Poli~~ Opposition in a Parliamentary Democracy.

Role → in making and holding government accountable.

→ Criticising unfair actions and policies of the government.

→ 3D's – Discussion, Deliberation and Debate.

→ Recommending policy actions and legislations by private member bills.

→ Holding financial accountability of the government by ~~H~~ budget voting, members of various committee including Public Accounts Committee (headed by leader of opposition).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Highlighing public concerns and issues to the ruling government

→ Using motions and Resolutions like No-Confidence, Privelege Motion etc. to keep government's accountability

• However, the repute of opposition is in question as because of rising disruptions and reducing role of opposition

SHADOW CABINET - It is a concept in U.K; where the opposition forms a shadow government with leader of opposition as the Shadow PM.

Benefits

→ would strengthen government accountability

→ Stability in legislature in case of a no-confidence motion because of presence of Shadow govt

→ With each minister having a shadow minister; there would a moral and accountability check

Limitations

→ Coalition government

→ Multiple opposition parties.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Where there is a right, there is a remedy. In this context, discuss the nature and significance of writs in India with adequate examples. **(150 words) 10**

जहाँ अधिकार है, वहाँ उपचार भी है। इस संदर्भ में, यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ भारत में रिटों की प्रकृति और महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 32 and Article 226 of Indian Constitution providing for 'Right to Remedy' in case of any breach of any of the fundamental rights of citizen. These writs empowers the citizen & non-citizen to enforce his other fundamental rights.

NATURE

- Habeas Corpus - 'produce the body of'
  - this is a right against arbitrary detention by government or a person where court can order their presence
- Mandamus - (do your duty)
  - this is an order by judiciary to government or lower judiciary to fulfill its public function and role efficiently
- Prohibition - it is a prohibition by the higher court to lower court to not to transgress its constitutional authority.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and sideline and usurp other powers

- Certiorari - 'to be certified'
  prohibition is only preventory, Certiorari is corrective as well and can be issued against both judicial and executive authorities
- Quo-warranto - 'to be warranted'
  It asks for a warrant from the high executive authorities, regarding their lawful appointment and its certification

SIGNIFICANCE

- they are 'heart & soul' of Constitution.
- they guarranty the fundamental rights
- without them Rights would not be fundamental.
- they make it essential for Supreme Court to protect and defend a Citizen's fundamental Righ

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar while addressing the Constitutent Assembly provided that with Article 32, fundamental rights would by 'null and hollow'

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Enumerate the objectives of NITI Aayog. Also, discuss the performance of this body since its inception and suggest measures to make it more effective. **(150 words)** **10**

NITI आयोग के उद्देश्यों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी स्थापना के बाद से इस निकाय के प्रदर्शन की चर्चा कीजिए एवं इसे और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के उपाय सुझाइये।

NITI Aayog formed without executive resolution in 2014 replacing the earlier Planning commission provided for 'Cooperative federal' model of development.

OBJECTIVE

→ fester greater participation of states and augment 'Cooperative federalism'

→ Giving research support and high quality knowledge base to Center and State govt.

→ A bottom-up approach of development with national plans being made up of local plans

→ Providing for model legislations.

→ Acting as a 'think tank' for government

→ Regular engagement with Civil Society, private sector and other member.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

PERFORMANCE

- Innovation - Atal Innovation Mission, Atal Tinkering Labs
- Policy - Niti Aayog Development Framework
- Inclusive development - Transformation of Aspirational Districts
- Competitive Federalism - water Quality Index, Innovation Index etc.
- Human Capital - Sustainable Action on transformation on human capital.
- Economic Policies - Model APMC Act, Model land leasing law, Model Contract Farming law etc.

MEASURES

- Strengthening its role in emerging areas of inter-state issues [e.g] inter-state water disputes, trade & commerce etc.
- Increasing cooperation with similar institutions like Inter-State Councils and GST Council

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. In view of the political class's inability to develop and maintain conventions relating to the appropriate use of Article 356, the Supreme Court's decision in the Bommai case provided much needed clarity. Comment. (150 words) 10

अनुच्छेद 356 के उचित उपयोग से संबंधित परिपाटी विकसित करने और उसे बनाए रखने में राजनीतिक वर्ग की अक्षमता को देखते हुए, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा बोम्मई वाद में दिए गए निर्णय ने अत्यावश्यक स्पष्टता प्रदान की है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Article 356 had been regularly misused by the government to overthrow the local state government and pay way for the dominance of Center Government in the State administration. Over too times it has been used mostly out of political Rivalry.

In S.R Bomai Judgement; Supreme Court provided greater clarity to the imposition of President Rule in a state. It provide

→ Imposition of Presidents rule in a state is under judicial review power.

→ Its imposition should be based upon relevant facts and statements

→ State legislature can be dismissed only after the approval of Parliament has been obtained.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ 'Secularism' being the basic feature of Constitution can be a ground for imposition of President Rule

→ Supreme Court would not go in the correctness of facts but would demand their presence

→ In case imposition of President's Rule found unconstitution and mala fide; Supreme Court can reinforce and reestablish the State Government and State legislature

→ Use of President's Rule should not be based on Political rivalries

→ The test for majority and confidence should be evaluated on the floor of the house within 48 hours and not at Raj Bhavan

→ The use of President's Rule provision should be minimised and should be used only as an exception.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Press freedom and good governance are not mutually exclusive. They support each other while promoting a country's economic and human development. Comment. **(150 words)** **10**

प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता और सुशासन परस्पर अपवर्जी नहीं हैं। देश के आर्थिक और मानव विकास को प्रोत्साहित करते हुए ये एक-दूसरे को समर्थन प्रदान करते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

'Press is the watch dog of democracy'
- J.L. Nehru and it acts like a beacon to the citizens and the government.

Being the 4th pillar of democracy it has several roles to play

→ keeping citizens aware of significant events, policies and aims

→ Making government accountable for its actions

→ Critical role in disaster management and any security threat; to avert any fear and propaganda.

→ Fostering national integration and patriotism by reporting country's achievements.

→ Reporting excesses by govt. and violation of human rights e.g. AFSPA, Salwa Judum etc.

However; because of loosening integrity of press and worsening quality

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ness several issues have emerged.

→ Sensationalisation of media with TRP race
→ Paid news and fake News
→ Reduced neutrality and partisan behaviour of politics
→ Regular trial by media in criminal cases
→ Ignorance of significant news and reporting just commercial material.
→ Short public memory of significant events and policies.

It is wrong to say that 'regular media is not free media' as in the absence of regulated media; it takes up the shape of an havoc and.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. SHGs have succeeded in delivering financial inclusion, but for them to evolve as viable business enterprise requires a different approach. Analyse in the context of the twin goals of rural growth and promotion of women's entrepreneurship. **(150 words)** **10**

SHGs ने वित्तीय समावेशन प्रदान करने में सफलता प्राप्त की है, लेकिन उनके लिए व्यवहार्य व्यापार उद्यम के रूप में विकसित होने के लिए एक भिन्न दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है। ग्रामीण विकास और महिला उद्यमिता के संवर्द्धन के जुड़वाँ लक्ष्यों के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

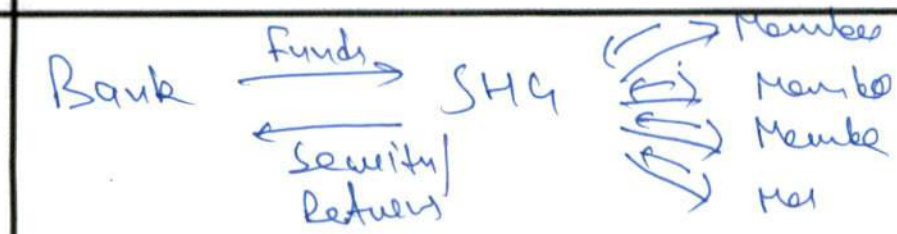
Self-Help Groups are mutual-association groups which provide common services to members and aim for inclusive growth

R.Y Self Employed Womens Association, Kudumbshree.

(1) FINANCIAL INCLUSION:- with SHG Bank linkage Scheme, member of SHG were able to source organised funding sources and reduced dependence of high interest and insecure informal lending.

e-Shakti initiative of NABARD aims at strengthening the digitisation of financial records and accounts of SHG's. thus strengthening financial inclusion.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)



- With high women participation of over 90% in some of SHG's; they are a source of gender-based financial inclusion

Issues with Sustainable Business Model

- lack of trained entrepreneurial talent
- High Capital required.
- Need for a sustainable business model
- Issues in marketing and distribution channels.
- lack of government support
- Dual responsibility on female members of SHG of the organisation and family.

Recently government introduced its Ajeevika Gramen Express Yojan and as a part of NRLM to provide for a sustainable business models for SHG's.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The focus of higher education in India has been on a select few Central or autonomous institutions where as the ones in states remain neglected. Commenting on the statement, highlight the significance of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in this context. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में उच्च शिक्षा का ध्यान कुछ चुनिंदा केंद्रीय या स्वायत्त संस्थानों पर केंद्रित रहा है, जबकि राज्यों में स्थित संस्थान उपेक्षित रहे हैं। इस कथन पर टिप्पणी करते हुए, इस संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (RUSA) के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

India has a Gross Enrollment Ratio of around 25.2% and almost 90% of it comes from the State universities, on the contrary around 70% of the grants from MHRD and UGC are towards central institutions like IIT's, IIM's, NIT's, Central Universities. Despite their ability to raise significant revenues and thus creating a disturbed state of higher education with poor priorities

Consequences

- Poor infrastructure in State Universities.
- Low teacher - pupil ratios.
- Regular delays in payment of salary and fees.
- Reduces the attractiveness of higher education.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

thus reducing enrollment.

- Reduces facilities for vocational training and thus affects their employability.
- Greater dependence upon donations and with weak regulation and transparency, it breeds corruption.

To overcome these problems, Government in 2014 launched a Centrally sponsored scheme Rashtriya Uchtar Shiksha Abhyian for performance based funding to State Universities.

Areas - need for accreditation
- Improving infrastructure
- Improving learning outcomes
- Strengthening vocational training
- Establishing new universities.

The role of State universities is largely to ensure universal enrollment and improve employability of students, thus RUSA has a critical to play in revitalising it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Discuss the role played by PRIs in political empowerment of women. Also, suggest measures to further increase their political participation. **(150 words)** **10**

महिलाओं के राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण में PRIs (पंचायती राज संस्थाएं) द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनकी राजनीतिक भागीदारी को और अधिक बढ़ाने के उपाय सुझाइए।

In the 73rd Constitutional ammendment of 1993; separate reservation for 33% for women in all 3 tiers of Panchayat along with position of Chairperson was provided. Although its success has been much more as presently around 44% of member in PRI are women.

Their ROLE → ⊙ Providing a gender orientation to grass root policies.

⊙ Highling concerns of women in the locality

⊙ Taking measures against crimes on women

⊙ Initiating policies for women in areas like sanitation, health, maternal nutrition etc

⊙ Political Empowerment of India.

⊙ Paving a way for women to emerge out of shackles of feudal and patriarchal.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

mindset and set an example for herself

- Training for higher political roles in future in State and National Politics
- Acting as a role model for local women and girls.

[e.g] Asmat NGO works in the SODA village where a young girl from Delhi University acting as its Panchayat has transformed the village and its orientation towards women.

Challenges → Dominance by men → low literacy and Capacity building
→ Panchayat Pati Syndrome - where women act only as a face in elections
→ Dual burden of family and.

MEASURE → . encouraging educated and literate women to contest Panchayat elections
. Mechanisms for necessary female participation
. Training and capacity Building efforts
. Using Civil Society and NGO's to augment capacity of women in participating in Panchayat works.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. What is Strategic Autonomy? Critically examine the elements of such a policy in India's contemporary foreign policy in the context of recent developments. **(150 words)** 10

रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता क्या है? हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में भारत की समकालीन विदेश नीति में ऐसी नीति के तत्वों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

In the Shangri-La Dialogue, PM MODI addressed for India's strategic autonomy in foreign policy paralance. STRATEGIC AUTONOMY refers to a nation's sovereign and independent stance in strategic foreign policy decisions and policies.

It is on the lines of principles of Non-Aligned Movement and aims towards building a multi-polar world.

INDIA'S STRATEGIC AUTONOMY

- in its independent decision regarding voting for Maldives in Chagos Archipelago dispute.
- its vote towards Palestine in Jerusalem Capital Dispute
- Balanced attitude towards China, U.S and Russia.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- National Interest based foreign policy objectives at WTO and other institution.
- India's decision for Indo-Pacific Strategy.

Strategic Autonomy in geo-economic, geo-political and geo-strategic areas allow a country to pursue its national interest first and keep it at a prime. However it has a danger towards building difference among India's partner like U.S. & Russia as a strategic foreign policy though good for national interest might result into foreign policy gaps and a confused state of foreign policy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. IBSA and BRICS are both examples of India's quest for multialignment, however there are key differences in their orientation. Discuss in the context of the relevance of these groupings for India. **(150 words) 10**

IBSA और BRICS दोनों भारत के बहुपक्षीय संरेखण (मल्टीएलाइन्मेंट) की तलाश के उदाहरण हैं, हालांकि उनके अभिविन्यास में मौलिक अंतर है। भारत के लिए इन समूहों की प्रासंगिकता के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

IBSA → India, Brazil and South Africa is a platform for South-South Cooperation with 3 developing nations of global south. participating with each other in ensuring sustainable ~~and~~, robust and inclusive global developments.

Both IBSA and BRICS have common members with BRICS having China and Russia as well. Both of the platforms are India's quest for multalignment world with equal participation and voice for developing nations

Though BRICS has greater footing over IBSA in globalling power setting; there are several differences among their approach and policies.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

IBSA → South-South Cooperation
→ all multi-party democracies
→ quest for human rights and civil society participation
→ Responsibility to protect
→ more intimate and shared relations than BRICS

BRICS → better power footing
→ unequal with greater power like China and Russia
→ more focus on economic and political cooperation.

IBSA platform and Dialogue forums have launched UN Partnership fund under UNOSSC for greater South-South Cooperation.

Both IBSA and BRICS have different as well as shared relevance for India with both serving different purposes. Therefore a balanced approach towards both is required for multiple objectives.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. What are the various modes of Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) mechanisms available in India? Identifying the problems being faced by them, provide suggestions needed to increase their effectiveness. **(250 words)** **15**

भारत में उपलब्ध वैकल्पिक विवाद निवारण (ADR) तंत्र के विभिन्न रूप क्या हैं? इनके द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं की पहचान करते हुए, इनकी प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक सुझाव प्रदान कीजिए।

Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) refers to the non-judicial mechanism to resolution of disputes through either bi-partite or tri-partite mechanism. The emphasis under ADR is to close the differences between both the parties. It is regulated by Arbitration and Conciliation Act

ADR → Arbitration, Conciliation, Mediation, Nyaya Adalats, Lok Adalats

Arbitration – It refers to settlement of a dispute by a neutral third party. In this, only if the agreement prior, provides for an arbitration clause, it can be used.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Mediation - In this the 3rd party tries to make the parties come together on a similar agreement, rather than imposing it on them.

Conciliation - It is similar to arbitration, but the conciliator does not pass binding agreement but just acts as a joint negotiator.

Lok Adalats - They were enacted under legal Services Act, 1987 and provide a joint forum for parties to deal with cases through lok adalats which consist of 3 or 4 eminent persons

Nyaya Adalats - They are pecuniary amount courts working on the basis of local customs, traditions etc. They settle minor cases in villages like agreements, salary, wages, labour issue etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

PROBLEMS by ADR

→ lack of awareness among people.
→ Insufficient number of quality arbitrators and conciliators
→ Very few exist for International arbitration
→ Lack of trust among people because these unscientific regulation and accredition.
→ Their judgement's can't be challanged in courts
→ They are often used only in post litigation stage
→ instead of being voluntary; they are often imposed by judiciary upon parties.

WAY FORWARD

→ Passing of Arbitration & Conciliation (amend.) Bill, 2018
→ Setting up of Arbitration Council of India. which will provide for grading and accredition
→ Incentivising formal ADR mechanisms like Arbitration and conciliation with tax incentives
→ Setting up of courses in colleges and regulated market for quality arbitrators & conciliators

ADR has a huge potential for cost effective and flexible justice delivery and can go a long way in ensuring citizen's right to justice under Article 21.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. While the power to punish for the contempt of court is a much needed tool to protect the administration of justice from being maligned, it is time that it be relooked into. Critically analyse. **(250 words)** 15

हालांकि न्यायालय की अवमानना के लिए दंडित करने की शक्ति न्याय के प्रशासन को निन्दा से बचाने के लिए बहुत ही आवश्यक उपकरण है, लेकिन समय आ गया है कि इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाए। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The power of Contempt of Court in India had been derived from the English Constitution; this power allows Supreme Court and High Court to impose fines or punishment upon persons who try to malign the justice delivery process or inflict upon the dignity of the court and its judicial members.

Contempt
- Civil – e.g. not respecting the Court's order
- Criminal – e.g. publishing inflammatory statements against Court

Recently; Supreme Court used Contempt proceedings against Justice Karnan to respect and uphold its authority and respect in nation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Arguments 'for' Contempt power.

→ It protects the dignity and integrity of judiciary

→ It allows for a seamless judicial delivery process.

→ Judges can without fear or any vested interest can deliver fair judgements

→ It acts as a discipline tool with court towards fellow members and society as was visible in Jus

→ Beside India; it is prevalant in other national

Arguments against Contempt powers

→ Against 'democratic ethos' of checks and balances.

→ English Court itself has done away with this power.

→ Curbs on Individuals right to free speech and expression.

→ Non-standardized rules, allow for high.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

subjectivity in imposing punishments upon citizens and press.

→ No grievance mechanisms, when Supreme Court itself would impose punishment.

→ Against principles of (natural justice).

WAY FORWARD

- A balance needs to be arrived at the Individual's right to free speech and Court's dignity and respect.
- The procedure and circumstances allowing for Contempt proceedings need to be standardized.
- A grievance mechanism needs to be provided for contempt punishments.

The National Commission on Review of Working of Constitution (NCRWC) addressed these concerns and advocated for several changes to brought in Contempt proceeding

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Criminalisation of politics remains a key concern for the Indian political system. In this context, analyse the role played by the Supreme Court and Election Commission over the years. Also, in what ways can the media play a positive role? **(250 words)** **15**

राजनीति का अपराधीकरण भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के लिए चिंता का एक प्रमुख विषय बना हुआ है। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, किस प्रकार मीडिया एक सकारात्मक भूमिका का निर्वाह कर सकता है?

According to the report of ADR (Association of Democratic Reforms) arround 34% of 16th Lok Sabha M.P's have some cases against them and 21% of them are accused of critical cases like rape, murder etc.

CONCERN

- Rising role of money and manpower in politics.
- Chances of winning a candidate with criminal background is almost twice as that of a normal candidate.
- Reduces the trust of citizens in the justice process and Parliament at large.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

CONSEQUENCES

- Law breakers become law makers.
- Reduces the efficiency of parliament working.
- Increased disruptions and reduced debates in the parliament
- Taints 'Intra-Party' Democracy
- Self-reinforcing cycle as those with criminal background will promote criminals in future election process.

Dinesh Goswami Committee

stressed upon this issue that; Criminalization of politics is the root cause behind the reduced efficiency of Parliament and emerges from the rising role of black money

Role of Supreme Court

- provided for compulsary disclosure of criminal antecedents and asset disclosure

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

the candidate and his family as well.

→ Did away with protection given by Representation of people's act which allowed for filling appeal against decision of lower

→ ~~Any criminal, would~~ Setting up of Special Fast Track Courts for dealing with Criminal accussed politicians.

→ NOTA provisions

Role of EC (Election Commission).

- EC has regularly made citizens aware of the need to vote 'non-criminal' candidates
- EC has asked for power to deregister and recommended for life time ban on criminals.
- EC has helped implementing the SC judgements on compulsary disclosure of criminal antecedents.

MEDIA being the 4th pillar of Democracy can play a critical role by making citizens aware of the criminal antecedents of their candidates and using (naming & shaming) However it needs to be carefully used as it might turn into 'Media Trial'.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlight, in brief, the mandate of the National Commission for Minorities (NCM). Identify the different challenges that the commission faces and suggest measures to address them. **(250 words)** **15**

संक्षेप में, राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक आयोग (NCM) के अधिदेश पर प्रकाश डालिए। आयोग द्वारा सामना की जा रही विभिन्न चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए और उनके समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

National Commission on Minorities is a statutory body established by National Commission of Minorities Act, 1992.

Structure → Chairman from minority, and 50% of other member also from minority

MANDATE – ADVISORY, ADJUDICATORY & RESEARCH

– to review the safeguards in the Constitution, other central and State legislations regarding the minorities and its implementation.

– to recommend central and State Govt. for policies to be initiated for upliftment of minority sections.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- to receive any complements regarding deprivation of any rights of minority section and investigating upon it. and ~~tak~~ recommending act.
- to review the improvement and growth in Minority community
- to undertake research and development work and promote education among minority sections.

CHALLANGES

- Lack of transparency regarding the appointment of chairman and other members
- Only advisory role and no binding powers
- funds shortages ; around 40% of fund with NCM is spent only upon paying salaries
- Human Resource Shortage.
- lacking research work.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Refusal of Government to consult NCM at several instances
- Several times, Govt. has not considered the advice of NCM and taken differently

MEASURES

- providing a constitutional status
- Improving integration between NCM and other statutory bodies like National Commission for Women, NCSC, N.HRC etc. for redressal of common cases
- Providing them with time bound targets
- Addressing the issue of funds and human Resource Shortages.
- Giving it with power of Civil Courts for investigating cases

"Article 29 and 30" are one of the bulwark of minority rights and India, strengthening NCM would address the concerns of minority insecurity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. The recent decision of the government to open up positions at the senior levels in bureaucracy through lateral entry is an important but only small step in the direction of much needed reforms in the higher civil services. Analyse. **(250 words)** **15**

पार्श्व प्रवेश के माध्यम से नौकरशाही में वरिष्ठ स्तर के पदों को खोलने का सरकार का हालिया निर्णय उच्चतर सिविल सेवाओं में अति आवश्यक सुधारों की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण, किन्तु केवल एक छोटा-सा कदम है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Recently Government issued a notification for appointment of 10 joint secretary level officers through lateral entry route.

POSITIVE OUTCOMES

- Recommend in part by several commission including 2nd ARC, NCRWC etc.
- It would infuse specialisation and competition in bureaucracy.
- Infuse greater public-private collaboration.
- Address the issue of shortage of 1500 IAS officer in as provided by Panwar Committee
- Better and more efficient outcomes as was a result of previous policies with RBI Governor, Chief Economic Advisor.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

being recruited through lateral route.

CONCERNS

- It may infuse insecurity among bureaucrats
- Lateral entry candidates would not be aware of grass root problems.
- Chances of nepotism and biasness in appointments
- Sidelining Constitutional Authority of UPSC
- Because of short tenure of 3-5 years, it will difficult to institutionalise specialisation and make ground breaking changes
- As unlike traditional bureaucrats; they are not bound by bureaucratic anonymity and accountability; there are concerns regarding their authority.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

INDIAN BUREAUCRACY has been at several reports, has been addressed as the most corrupt and inefficient

REFORMS REQUIRED for higher Civil Services

- Constituting Civil Services Authority for making recommendations regarding lateral entrants.
- Regular public-private attachments projects for bureaucrats to learn from private sector.
- Regular refresher and technology and sector-specific training
- Increasing the tenure of services as recommended by Alagh and Barwan Committee.

SARDAR PATEL viewed bureaucracy as 'IRON FRAME' of independent India; however to be truly standing upon its ideal; several reforms need to be hastened.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Identifying the broad contours of the 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' programme, explain how it adopts a novel strategy to address backwardness. **(250 words)** 15

'आकांक्षी जिलों के रूपांतरण' कार्यक्रम की व्यापक रूपरेखा की पहचान करते हुए, व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह पिछड़ेपन से निपटने के लिए किस प्रकार नवीन रणनीति अपनाता है।

NITI Aayog recently launched a programme for 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' for overhauling development in 115 most backward districts in India.

BROAD CONTOURS

3C's — Collaboration, Convergence, Competition.

- Collaboration of Central, State & District services and authority regarding the implementation of the project
- Convergence of several Central and State policies

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Competition based upon 5 key Result Areas → Financial Inclusion, Infrastructure, Education, Health & Nutrition and Agriculture.

→ The responsibility of its implementation would lay upon 'Prabhari officer' who would be an Additional or joint secretary level officer of ~~the~~ Central or State Government.

→ NITI Aayog would provide for research and monitoring support for reviewing the performance of these aspirational districts.

→ 115 districts
- 50 recommended by Centre
- 30 by state
- 35 by MHA which are left using Enclavement area

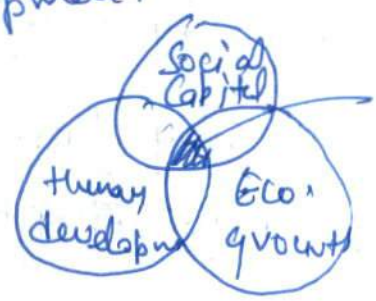
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

NOVEL STRATEGY

- The past policies aimed at ~~backw~~ removing backwardness have suffered majorly in two areas.

→ monitoring and → convergence;
Even after lakhs of crores being spent upon these districts; they still lag. far behind in Human Development Indexi largely because of fragmented policies of Center and State govt and their departments.

- The programme aims for growth in multiple sectors ranging from agriculture to financial inclusion; thereby an coordinated and Integrated approach to development.



Transformation of Aspirational Districts

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. How did India fare on the Millennium Development Goals related to health? In this regard, identify the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and evaluate India's capacity to meet them. **(250 words)** **15**

स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्यों पर भारत का प्रदर्शन कैसा रहा? इस संबंध में, प्रासंगिक संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों की पहचान कीजिए और उन्हें पूरा करने में भारत की क्षमता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

India ranks 145 out of 180 nations on the Global burden of diseases and shares. 20% burden of global diseases.

Though India has failed in major of its millennium development goals regarding health ranging from nutrition, vector-borne diseases, non-communicable diseases, Infant and Maternal mortality rates etc.

But significant improvements have been made though they were very slow and lapradical.

Reason - fragmented and non-integrated approach with same issue being divided across several ministry and departments R.g Health as.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

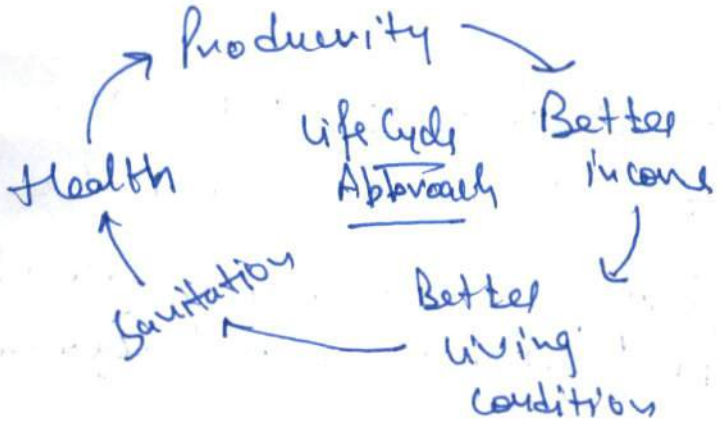
a concurrent subject is dealt across dimensions.

(ii) lack of effective monitoring
(iii) funds and Doctors shortages
(iv) Improper Infrastructure
(v) Incoherent attitude towards Primary healthcare and Non Communicable disease
(vi) Infrastructure bottlenecks with 37% of hospitals lacking sufficient Infra.
(vii). weak Participation of Private sector

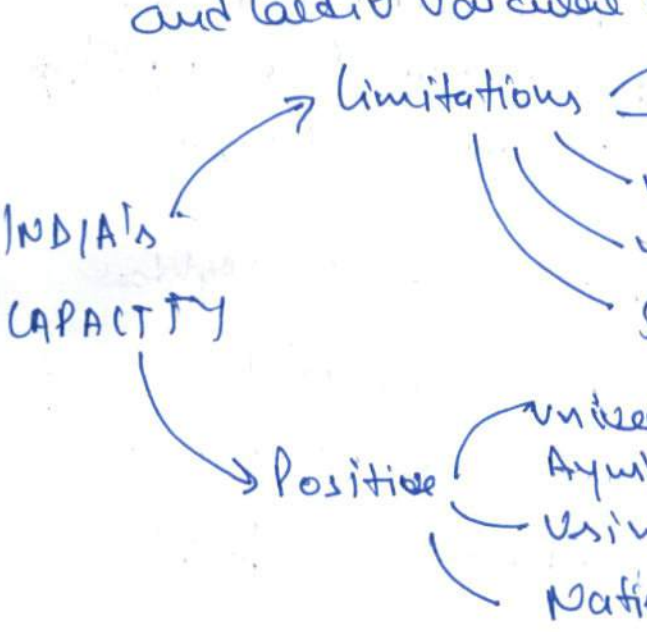
SDG : SDG3 on ensuring healthy lives for all. Besides other SDG's including ~~SDG5 on SDG1, SDG10~~ ~~(gender equality) to~~
SDG5 - ~~and~~ gender equality, SDG10 - Inclusive growth
SDG1 - ending poverty, SDG2 - ending hunger.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

aim to achieve a balanced and robust healthcare system that aims to address a life-cycle approach to healthcare



SDG3 → aims to reduce IMR and MMR, 25% reduction in NCD's and ensuring better environment and with reduced pollution resulting into chronic respiratory and cardio vascular diseases.



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What are the different rights recognized under the Forest Rights Act, 2006? Highlight the gaps in the implementation of community forest rights and community forest resource rights granted under the Forest Rights Act. Also, suggest measures to address the current scenario. **(250 words)** **15**

वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 के अंतर्गत मान्यता प्राप्त विभिन्न अधिकार क्या हैं? वन अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत प्रदान किए गए सामुदायिक वन अधिकारों और सामुदायिक वन संसाधन अधिकारों के कार्यान्वयन में अंतरालों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, वर्तमान परिदृश्य को संबोधित करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Forest Dwellers Act, 2006 acted as a breakwater in recognizing the rights of tribal community and forest dwellers in forest produce and ~~land~~ land rights.

Rights
- Community – over grazing, rights over Minor Forest Produce, Against displacement.
- Individual – land rights to individual based on the traditional right, subject to maximum limitation.

The most significant of the rights is the rights for ownership over Minor Forest Produce which acts as a source of 20% of its income and provides

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

a self-sustained source of regular income.

GAPS IN IMPLEMENTATION

- Indifferent forest bureaucracy
- lack of cordination amongst forest department, Ministry of Environment, forest & Climate Changem, NTCA etc. resulting in regular disputes [e.g] NTCA recently declaring forest dweller area as tiger reserve ~~and~~ and Baigas issue.
- Only 7 states have yet declared these area
- lacking political and bureaucratic will to implement its provision
- lack of awareness about its provisions leading to regular exploitation and subjection at hands of government.
- ~~lack of~~ ~~to~~ Improper training and Capacitity Building mechanism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Conflicts over provision of Forest Dweller Act and Joint forest management provisions

MEASURES

- Ensuring integrated and coordinated approach both- vertical and horizontal, in declaration and monitoring of Forest Rights provision
- Participation of Civil Society and NGO's in ensuring grievance redressal and education of tribals
- Value addition facilities to reduce wastages and enhance value of Minor Forest Produce to augment tribal income
- Sensitisation of forest bureaucracy

Forest Dweller Act is the most significant and groundbreaking legislation to ensure "tribal Swaraj" and reducing their vulnerability, therefore steps like Van Dhan Scheme and Van Dhan kendra need to implemented faster.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Progress in India-US ties has been accompanied by equally significant divergences on important issues. Examine in the context of recent developments. **(250 words)** **15**

भारत-अमेरिका संबंधों में प्रगति समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर उल्लेखनीय असहमति के साथ हुई है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

India and US have one of the most vibrant and evolving relations with the latter referring to India as a 'key defense partner' and relationship having ranging across several areas with common - geopolitical, geoeconomic and geo-strategic interests.

With significant cooperation there are several differences as well:

- Over issues of Doha Development Agenda and WTO negotiations; being differently viewed from the prism of both US and India.

- Over Iran Nuclear Deal; with US referring to Iran as a threat to middle east and global security; while India on the other hand enjoys significant economic and security relations with Iran.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Over Intellectual Property Rights; with India advocating its ~~mo~~ compulsory licensing and generic medicines; US on the other hand advocating for TRIPS+ measures and market exclusivity
- Over Israel - Palestine issue; with India having voted against US. in the resolution of Jerusalem being capital of Israel.
- India's Relations with Russia, China and its membership of SCO.
- India condemning Pakistan as being a state - sponsor of terrorism, US on the other hand ignoring these claims and taking minimal action
- Over climate change negotiations and International financial institutions, with India and US chosing different

MFI
World Bank.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

strategies to deal with the issue.

• over HIB visa issue

PROGRESS in the areas of COMCASA, LEMOA and other security arrangements between ~~India~~ New Delhi and Washington.

Under India's significant role being addressed in Afghanistan and the new formed Quadrilateral Grouping

Thus despite the differences existing over several issues; the area of progress and cooperation are much broader and wider; and ~~both~~ with India being the. the emerging market and US investor looking to diversify their investment's; there can be an increased synergy and cooperation and among both.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Despite bonhomie, the structural differences between Indian and Israeli national security situations, their worldviews and absence of explicitly shared enemies limit stronger strategic rapprochement. Critically discuss.

(250 words) 15

सौहार्दपूर्ण संबंधों के बावजूद, भारतीय और इज़राइली राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा परिस्थितियों के मध्य संरचनात्मक अंतर, उनके वैश्विक दृष्टिकोण और स्पष्ट रूप से साझा शत्रुओं की अनुपस्थिति मजबूत रणनीतिक मैत्री को सीमित करती है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently the heads of state of both India and Israel visited each other's state and emerging interests and areas of cooperation were identified for greater cooperation.

BONHOMIE :- Israel being India's 3rd largest defense partner with India being the source of its 49% defense expo rt.

- In area of agriculture ; with Israel having achieved steider in micro irrigation, horticulture management and other areas of technological and modern agriculture.

- Diaspora ; with India having over 50,000 jew population spread across the nation ; similar diaspora of India's in in.

- Trade and Investment ↳ India being one of the largest investment destination for Israeli capital.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Water Management; despite being a drought state, Israel has achieved significant outcomes in its desalinilisation and water management methods which can be used by India.

- Science, Technology and Innovation
  - Indo-Israel Research and Innovation Fund
  - joint satellite development and Cooperation
  - joint defence technology projects.

- Urban Planning and Smart City Mission.

Several MoU's in area of Agriculture, technology, defence, trade and economy. have been signed to further diversify and strengthen the already robust relationship of India and Israel.

AREAS OF DIFFERENCE

→ over India's approach towards Palestine; being based upon dyhephenation of relations and India's vote against Jerusalem.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Israel viewing Iran as one of its worst enemy and threat to its existence.
- Position of Israel in middle east makes it difficult for India to manage its West Asia Policy objectives with its relations with Israel
- Israel has a robust relation with China and Pakistan and does not share equally significant concern of their threat upon India

INDIA has been continuing its balanced approach to walk its relations with the middle east; with a strategic autonomy. Further area of cooperation need to widened while engulfing the difference areas to provide a robust Indo-Israel future.

41

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

VISION IAS
R N 29 AUG 2018 NO. 03

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1068)

Name of Candidate	Himanshu Nagpal		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	84744
Center	ORN	Date	29/08/2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. There are many challenges in sustainably scaling up renewable energy in India. Analyse. Also, discuss what can be done to address these challenges. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा को संधारणीय रूप से बढ़ाने में कई चुनौतियां हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है।

In UNFCC, India committed for a renewable energy target of 175 GW — 100GW from Solar, 60 from Wind, 10 from small hydel and 5GW from Bio-energy. However several CHALLANGES exist in its realisation

(i) Grid Connectivity - has not been utilised fully yet to freely transmit energy from renewable ~~energy~~ sources

(ii) Capital and Investment - According to world Bank additional $200 bn would be required for India to realise its renewable energy targets

(iii) Disputes - e.g with U.S.A over manufacturing of Solar pannels at WTO

(iv) Human Resources - are inadequate in terms of skilling for India to.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to realize its target of renewable energy

(iv) Taxation and land acquisition — Due to disposition in the tax structure and regular delays in the land acquisition process. There are time and cost overrun in project implementation.

(vi) Increasing reliance upon Coal - v

(vii) High cost of renewable energy makes it unattractive for users

(viii) Battery storage issues.

Way forward

- India can tap the markets for Green Bonds and allow Pension and Insurance funds to invest in renewable energy.
- funds in NAFCC (National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change) can be channelled towards realization of renewable energy targets
- Providing single-window clearances using SPV route
- Using lithium-ion and graphene battery based decentralized solutions for storage
- Creates R&D to reduce cost

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The policies and indicators introduced by the government, in recent times, to finance urban development in India are key in addressing the existing challenges. Discuss with special reference to municipal bonds.

(150 words) 10

हाल ही में, भारत में शहरी विकास का वित्त पोषण करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा आरंभ की गई नीतियां और संकेतक वर्तमान चुनौतियों से निपटने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण हैं। नगरपालिका बंधपत्रों (म्युनिसिपल बॉण्ड) के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Around 30% of India's population resides in its cities and it will be over 600 mn by 2050 which makes investment in Urban amenities essential to bring upgradation and value to urban services.

POLICIES USED

- Devolution of funds - from Centre and State government to financer.
- Smart City Mission of Centre Government to fund urban amenities and establish new cities while improving facilities in existing cities
- AMRUT - it aims at revitalising the city infrastructure ~~scheme~~ in terms of various facilities

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- MUNICIPAL BONDS – Govt. has allowed ULB's (Urban Local Bodies) to raise funds from Capital Markets to funds its infrastructure. These bonds are usually long-term in nature and help ULB's with large capital at a comparitively short interest rate

However several challanges exist in realising true potential of Municipal Bonds

→ high credit rating requirement

→ restrictions on certain class of institutional investors to invest in municipal bond markets

→ Non-interested buyers to invest in municipal bonds

Government needs to guarantee the municipal bonds in order to enhance their viability and credit rating to make buyers interested in investing in them

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. With a number of issues continuing to be a roadblock, a large section of India's rural population is still 'financially excluded'. Discuss. Analyse how these issues can be addressed and the measures taken by the government and RBI recently in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

कई मुद्दों के लगातार अवरोध बने रहने से भारत की ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का एक बड़ा हिस्सा अभी भी 'वित्तीय रूप से अपवर्जित' है। चर्चा कीजिए। इन मुद्दों से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है और हाल ही में सरकार तथा RBI द्वारा इस संबंध में उठाए गए कदमों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Financial Inclusion refers to provision of basic financial services to like banking, payment, microinsurance etc. to everyone without any discrimination.

Acc. to RBI's report, although strides have been achieved in financial inclusion; however several challenges exist in the true realisation

(i) Poor spread of banks; Narsimham Committee recommended for ~~every~~ bank to be located in every 5km and the reality is far from it

(ii) Financial Illetracy

(iii) High rural-urban divide

(iv) Gender-divide - with women having lesser literacy and access to financial services.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(v) Weak Digital and electricity networks which make it difficult to ensure 100% financial inclusion

(vi) Segments like Person with Disabilities havenot yet been addressed in governments policies for financial inclusion

Measures by government

→ P.M. Jan Dhan Yojana
→ white label ATM scheme
→ Banking Correspondent Scheme
→ PM Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana
→ MUDRA Yojana.
→ Swabhiman Campaign of RBI
→ P.M. Vittiya Shiksha Yoja.

Steps further required

- Innovative routes; like Small finance banks and NBFC's can play a big role in including left out sections, however they remain largely untilised. Therefore thrust should be on tapping their 100% potential.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. What do you understand by the term 'Environmental Accounting'? Discussing the rationale behind introducing environmental accounting, highlight its status in India. **(150 words) 10**

'पर्यावरणीय लेखांकन' पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? पर्यावरणीय लेखांकन आरंभ करने के औचित्य की चर्चा करते हुए, भारत में इसकी स्थिति पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Environmental Accounting; refers to the move towards factoring environmental externalities in the project cost; so as to reflect the true cost and true benefits of the project and not just profits.

normal accounting ⇒ Sales - Cost = Profit

Environmental accounting = Sales + Positive externalities − Cost − negative externalities = Sustainable Profits

In the context of rising number of protests against several developmental projects and industries e.g recent protest against Sterlite in Tamil Nadu; makes it more viable to conduct and statutorily introduce Environmental Accounting Provisions. ~~in the~~

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Rationale

- It would make investors and other stakeholder aware of the environmental costs of the project and they will be more comfortable in investing there
- It would help companies tap the Green Bonds market
- Government would be better able to assess the environmental viability of the projects and better able to distribute subsidisin or penalise projects
- Markets would be more transparent and sustainable
- It will help green business and green jobs flourish in the Indian Market

Status

Though NGT and Supreme Court have used provisions of Environmental Accounting in several cases; however it is not yet statutarily been made necessary.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. While access to irrigation is important, efficiency of water use is equally, if not more, crucial. Examine. **(150 words) 10**

जहाँ सिंचाई तक पहुँच महत्वपूर्ण है, वहीं जल उपयोग दक्षता भी यदि अधिक नहीं तो उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

- India has only 4% of world's water resources and has the burden of 16% of world's population with around 70% of its water resources being contaminated.
- By 2050, India would be categorised in 'water-stress' category which makes it all the more necessary to look back into water usage patterns and correcting them.
- The challange exists in dual issues; as only 52% of India's agricultural lands have access to invigation which makes farmer highly vulnerable to monsoon patterns and with climate change these vulnerabilities will only increase further.
- The present state of situation has been partly a result of government.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

policies which have over time advocated for cultivation of water intensive crops e.g. over 80% of area in Punjab is under Paddy cultivation, which is unnecessarily high for a water-stress state.

- Government had launched P.M. Krishi Sinchayee Yojana to provide better irrigation with aim of 'More-Crop-per Drop' and 'Har Khet Ko Pani' by improving ~~use~~ water use efficiency

Need for improving water use efficiency

- to address the issue of water scarcity
- to tackle the problem of depleting ground water table
- to ensure sustainable water pattern and usage for human consumption

Article 21 makes Right to water a fundamental right for all; therefore necessary policy actions are required to work its realisation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. For a holistic approach to disaster risk reduction, there is a need to mainstream indigenous traditional knowledge and link it with modern technologies. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**

आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण के एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण के लिए, देशज पारंपरिक ज्ञान को मुख्यधारा में लाने और उसे आधुनिक तकनीकों से जोड़ने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The use of technology (both traditional and modern) is essential in all 3 stages of Disaster management - Prevention & Mitigation, Response and Rehabilitation.

PM 10 point agend and Sendai framework aim to maximise the use of traditional knowledge of citizen in order to minimise the disaster risk.

eg in Orissa local settlers have a better knowledge of the signal indicators of ~~flo~~ cyclones which can be utilized in providing a faster Early warning System.

- India lacks in terms of investment and human Resources to fully tap the potential of modern technologies like UAV's; AI; Big Data; Remote

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Sensing etc. to exploit their potential towards use in disaster preparedness.

→ Therefore use of traditional techniques like using local dwellers knowledge of forest fires; can address the gaps existing in the use of modern technologies

Use of modern technology.

Q.9 → (i) forest fires can be tackled by providing early information and regular surveillance using Drones & UAVs

(ii) for information dissemination; ITEWS; Sagar Vani have been established for various coastal distance

(iii) Robotics can be used in areas of disasters where humans can't reach and it would help minimize human loss

(iv) Even in the area of mitigation; with retrofitting of buildings and other technologies; risk can be minimized.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. What do you understand by food irradiation? Highlighting some of its unique applications, examine its relevance for India. **(150 words) 10**

खाद्य विकिरण (food irradiation) से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके कुछ विशिष्ट अनुप्रयोगों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के लिए इसकी प्रासंगिकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Food Irradition refers to the technology of exposing the food to minute nuclear radiation in order to kill the harmful germs and otherwise bacteria present withing

Benefits → it would help kill dangerous and harmful viruses/bacteria in food

→ it can help preventing the sprouting in potatoes and onion

→ it can help reduce the usage chemical disinfectants and insecticides, thus making food safer to use

→ if done after package; the chances of radiations in food are almost none.

→ helps increasing the shelf life of a product.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Applications → e.g. BARC's project in Nasik maharashtra uses food irradition for potato and onion against sprouting

→ FSSAI has given green signal to the use of food irradiation in food processing industry.

Relevance - with regard to India's staggering state of food processing sector; one of the major concerns is that of food quality and use of chemicals which make them unsuitable in export market; the use of food irradiation can help address this issue by providing a better ~~big~~ quality and higher life products

Challenge → • exist in high capital investment and
• Possible consequences on human health.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Whereas misuse of technology has abetted the spread of fake news, it is with the aid of technology that this menace can be curbed. Elaborate.

(150 words) 10

जहां प्रौद्योगिकी के दुरुपयोग ने फेक न्यूज़ (झूठे समाचारों) के प्रसार को बढ़ावा दिया है, वहीं प्रौद्योगिकी की सहायता से ही इस खतरे पर अंकुश भी लगाया जा सकता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Fake News as defined by National Broadcaster Association; refer to the unsolicited news without any scientific or rational source and aims to create a havoc in society by generating a false perception about something.

With the advent of social media; this trend of fake news has been increased with its features like
- anonymity
- lack of verification
- high spread
- lack of regulation.

e.g. recently several people have been killed on account of spread of fake news over whatsapp about them being child lifters. and in part also it has created huge security concern in Muzzafarnagar riots and exodus of North east people from Bangalore.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

It is not just the social media; but conventional media also ~~been~~ publishing unverified news; but several checks exist in its regulation. However social media is rather very free in spreading whatever it wishes.

Consequences

- Reduced trust upon media
- Threat to national security
  - Concerns regarding communal disharmony
  - Could be used for radicalization
  - Can lead to influencing the democratic cycles of elections and politics.

Though it has been technology which is responsible for the advent of phenomenon of fake news but with use of technologies like BIG DATA and AI; this issue can be addressed also

[ex] Recently facebook signed an agreement with an Indian fact verification agency for countering fake news

Whatsapp using provisions of forwarding for any fake news.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Explain the salient features of the recently established Defence Planning Committee. How can it help in credible defence preparedness?

(150 words) 10

हाल ही में गठित रक्षा नियोजन समिति (डिफेंस प्लानिंग कमेटी) की प्रमुख विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। यह विश्वसनीय रक्षा तैयारी में कैसे सहायता कर सकता है?

Recently; Government had announced the constitution of Defence Planning Committee for providing an integrated and coordinated function of the three services and faster defence acquisations

Features

→ Constitution: includes heads of 3 service, chief of staff committee, secretary of defence, finance and external affairs

→ headed by National Security Advisor

→ it would assess India's external security risks

→ it would provide for regular defence review and suggest changes and give inputs for defence budget

→ it ~~wo~~ help integrate the resources and expertise of the three services and ensure synergy in their actions

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and functioning.

→ it would prevent situation of information silos within any services

→ it would help strengthen the civilian control over defense architecture.

→ Provide for faster defence acquisitions and their clearance within a common platform.

By providing an integrated and comprehensive structure of defence forces; as had been stressed by Naresh Chandra Committee; this would help provide a better and credible defence preparedness in a proactive and holistic manner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Recent reports of Maoist leaders having amassed huge assets in property and cash underlines the significance of probing the funding network as part of counter-terrorism efforts. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

संपत्ति और नकदी के रूप में विशाल परिसंपत्तियां एकत्रित करने वाले माओवादी नेताओं की हालिया रिपोर्टों ने आतंकवाद-रोधी प्रयासों के भाग के रूप में वित्त पोषण नेटवर्क की जाँच करने का महत्व रेखांकित किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Though several initiatives and programmes have been launched to curb the funding sources of Maoist leaders but regular reports of their increasing wealth raises concerns about the efficacy of their efforts.

According to some reports, many of the naxal and maoist leaders have become much richer than before and have entered urban spaces and are better able to access modern weapons, spread propaganda, seek sympathisers and conduct disinformation campaigns

FUNDING SOURCES

- Hawala money & Money Laundering.
- From foreign sources using fake Indian Currency Notes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Sale of Minor Forest Products revenue
- Cut from several government schemes
- Organized crimes like smuggling, looting, kidnapping etc
- Using front organisations and NGO's for arranging funds from urban locality
- Charities from sympathisers

CONSEQUENCES - It can destablise efforts of government and further strengthen the ~~me~~ left wing Extremism movement with more vigour and energy thus using modern weapons and better technique.

THEROFORE; moving away from just response centric measure; government should try to cut the very life and bloodline of this naxist movement that is funding sources.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Not only do services MSMEs contribute mightily to the overall GDP growth, they have a powerful, multiplier impact on the local economies as well. Elaborating on the statement, highlight the problems faced by service sector MSMEs. How can the government make it easier for MSMEs to start and grow a business? **(250 words) 15**

MSMEs से संबद्ध सेवा उद्यम न केवल समग्र GDP संवृद्धि में बहुत अधिक योगदान देती हैं, बल्कि उनका स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्थाओं पर भी एक सशक्त और गुणक प्रभाव है। इस कथन का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, MSMEs सेवा क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। सरकार MSMEs के लिए किसी व्यवसाय को आरंभ करने और उसके विकास को कैसे आसान बना सकती है?

SERVICE MSME's play a ~~berta~~ big role in flourishing service sector in India in the areas of transportation, warehousing, customer services, insurance etc.

Of the 5.1 crore MSME's registered in India most are in the services sector and with the structural transformation of Indian Economy; the major transformation has been from primary activity to services MSME's.

CONTRIBUTION – Of the 32% contribution of MSME to Overall GDP mostly comes from services sector

– Big share in exports (around 60% of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

overall exports of MSMEs which range upto 40% of total exports)
- largely ~~employs~~ labour intensive; therefore a big contribution to employment

· HOWEVER; their biggest contribution has been in their multiplier role and helping other industries and primary sector flourish. As without the presence of large service MSME sector; transportation and logistics which are the backbone of Indian Economy would not have existent. By providing mobility to Indian growth; service sector MSME's play one of the most crucial role

the CHALLANGES faced by them
- Access to Capital - on account of their inability to provide collateral and a good credit score
- Technology backwardness.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Access to skilled labour has not been effective; thus reducing their competitiveness.
- Non-awareness about the government programmes and policies for them
- Rising cost of fuel and related costs
- Competition from large MNC's

Government has launched several programmes including

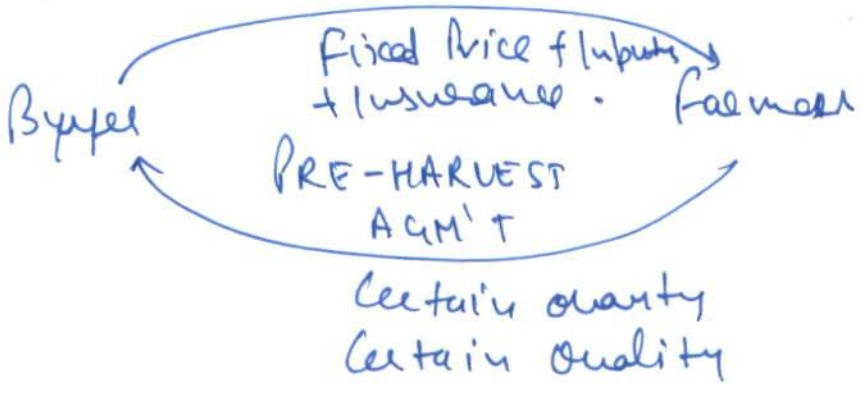
- SFURTI scheme (Scheme for Fund. Generation and Rejuvenation of Traditional Industry)
- TREDS Platform of RBI for bill discounting
- PM Employment Generation Programme
- National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme
- ASPIRE fund of SIDBI
- Udyog Aadhar Memorandum for easy establishment of business and reduced compliances
- MSME Sambandhan and MSME Samadhan - addressing several grievances of MSME's.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Contract Farming has many advantages, however it suffers from market failures. Elaborate. What can the government do to correct problems that lead to contract failures? Also, discuss whether the Model Contract Farming Act, 2018 is a step in the right direction. **(250 words) 15**

संविदा कृषि (कॉन्ट्रैक्ट फार्मिंग) के कई लाभ हैं, हालांकि यह बाजार की विफलताओं से ग्रस्त है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। सरकार, संविदा विफलताओं का कारण बनने वाली समस्याओं को ठीक करने हेतु क्या कर सकती है? साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या मॉडल संविदा कृषि अधिनियम, 2018 सही दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम है।

CONTRACT FARMING ; refer to the pre-harvest agreement between a buyer and seller to trade for certain quantity product of a fixed quality at a certain payment



ADVANTAGES

- It provides for a price security to the farmer for its produce.
- It helps producer arrange a high-quality product at a certain price without any threat of market fluctuation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- It helps farmer to save himself from a long of APMC intermediaries and get a better price realization.
- It can help reduce farm wastages and food losses.
- It can ensure a better and more integrated farm supply chain Management.
- It provides a boost to the food processing sector
- It reduces farmer's dependence on unorganised lenders

MARKET FAILURES

- Better Quality Inputs.
- Restrictions on maximum quantity storage by Essential Commodities Act, 1956
- APMC Act of states imposing several restrictions on Contract farming deal
- Only certain States like Punjab have Contract farming clauses in their APMC Acts
- Small holdings of farmers; make it difficult for producers to source inputs/produce.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

GOVERNMENT can help correct the situation by providing for digital market mechanisms like e-NAM and organising Farmer Producer Organisations with a proper grievance redressal mechanism; and requesting states to ammend their APMC Acts in light of Model APMC Act, 2016 and Model Contract Farming Act, 2018 of NITI Aayog

MODEL CONTRACT FARMING ACT

- Provides for a detailed ~~inter~~ dispute resolution mechanism • registeration authority • insurance and • escape clause within the Contract farming deals
- Mutual decision of farmer and producers to be outside the purview of APMC mandis
- Removes the quantity restrictions of several legislations.

Therefore it helps being a transparent and detailed mechanism for working of Contract farming which can go a long way in doubling farmer's income.

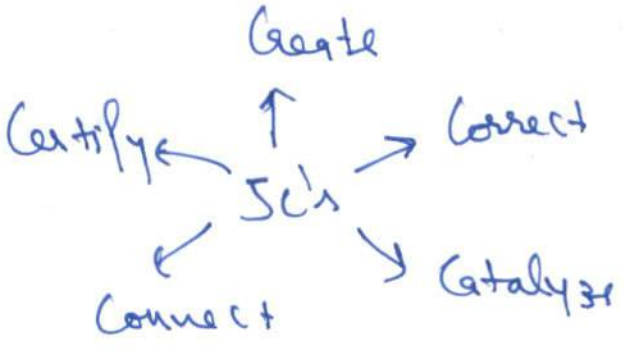
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Suggest the measures needed to improve the employability of labour force as well as increasing number of employment opportunities in light of structural changes being brought by disruptive technologies.

(250 words) 15

विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (डिस्रप्टिव टेक्नोलॉजी) द्वारा लाए जा रहे संरचनात्मक परिवर्तनों के प्रकाश में श्रम बल की नियोजनीयता में सुधार लाने के साथ-साथ रोजगार अवसरों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

- With DISRUPTIVE TECHNOLOGIES like AI, Big Data, Internet of Things, Robotics and Blockchain; making existing skills redundant and providing new opportunities for new high productivity and high salary areas.
- Acc to IMF; if not address AI and Robotics only can lead to 20% of workforce as redundant.
- Steps required to improve employability
  SC's



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Create → • by improving and innovating college curicullams and creating new skilled workforce which can be absorbed in industry

• in demand and industry based skills

• creating suitable employment opportunities by building an envirovment for these industries to flourish.

Connect → employee and Candidate

• using better and more flexible employment exchanges

• giving participation to private sector in skilling policies and University board

• using regular Internship and Apprenticeship for employer to assess their skills

Catalyze → the potential of these industries and technologies by giving incentives and perks for establishing their setup in India

• Providing and arranging seed funding.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

these disruptive technology startups
- Providing them tax roots and faster clearance

CERTIFY → the skills employed by the workforce through several skilling and education institution.

CORRECT → the existing skilling and educational framework by making them more dynamic and industry oriented
→ Special skilling policies and institution are required for high end skills like AI, Big Data etc.
→ Need for regular Re-skilling to make it more dynamic.

Around 1,50,000 human resource is required in Big Data only for research while lakhs of IT graduates are unemployed which presents the wide disparities in ~~their~~ what graduates are educated for and what is actually demanded. Around 12mn workforce into entire Indian workforce every year therefore to reap its potential necessary amount are required in the policy

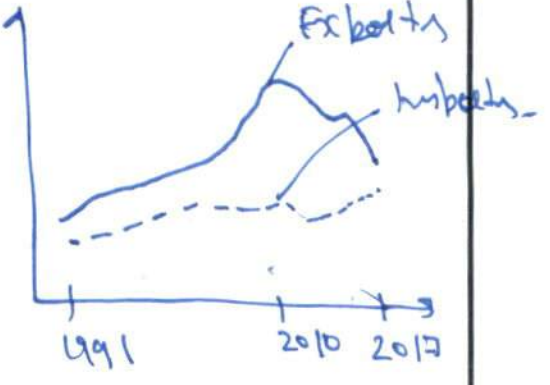
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. India's trade policy in agriculture, marred by ad-hocism and pro-consumer bias, has constrained realization of export potential, and prevented the farmers from reaping the benefits. Examine the statement and discuss ways, including government initiatives, to improve agricultural exports.

(250 words) 15

तदर्थता और उपभोक्ता समर्थक पक्षपात से प्रभावित, कृषि में भारत की व्यापार नीति ने निर्यात सामर्थ्य की प्राप्ति को बाधित किया है तथा किसानों को लाभ उठाने से रोका है। इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए और सरकारी पहलों सहित कृषि निर्यात में सुधार लाने के तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

- Agricultural Exports have been declining in the recent 3 years and have achieved an all time low these years.



REASONS FOR LOW AGRI EXPORTS

- Export restrictions on edible oils and other essential commodities
- Use of Minimum Export Price system to restrict exports to other countries
- Quality restrictions imposed by other countries on our agri exports eg by China and Europe using SPS system
- Tough and complicated procedures for exports of agri goods.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Confusing policies as both Participatory Guarantee Schemes and National Programme on Organic Production have different methodologies for quality inspection.
- lack of storage and warehousing capabilities.
- Low value addition facilities to augment export incomes.
- Low provision for agri exports in Foreign Trade Agreements.
- lack of integration among agencies as agriculture comes under Ministry of Agriculture but Agriculture Exports is under APEDA i.e. under Minister of Commerce and Industry.

GOVERNMENT has recently introduced Draft Agri Export Policy which aims to increase Agriculture Exports.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Agriculture Export Zones and Agri-Processing Zones for large scale cultivation and processing
- Doing away with Minimum Export Price Regime
- Providing an institutional and detailed mechanism for quality inspection with improved testing capabilities
- Strengthening Value addition Infrastructure
- Increasing the number and capacities for various warehousing and cold storage facilities
- Doing away with quantitative restriction in Essential Commodities Act
- Enhancing coordination amongst various agencies and partners in agri exports

Ashok Dalwai Committee had identified Agri Exports as the basic driver of doubling farmers income. These necessary steps need to be strengthened and fastened.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Is currency exchange rate a suitable measure of relative economic performance of countries? Despite improving macro-economic fundamentals, trade deficit in India continues to widen. Bring out the factors responsible for this situation. **(250 words) 15**

क्या मुद्रा विनिमय दर देशों के सापेक्ष आर्थिक प्रदर्शन की एक उपयुक्त माप है? मैक्रो इकनॉमिक फंडामेंटल्स (समष्टि-आर्थिक आधारों) में सुधार के बावजूद, भारत में व्यापार घाटा निरंतर बढ़ा है। इस स्थिति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों को प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Currency Exchange rate is determined by several factors but mainly demand and supply for the currency [e.g.] a high USD would reflect high demand for US currency which would indicate a strong position of US currency in the global market.

However it will be wrong to say that it is a suitable measure by itself as.

→ countries like India; use flexible exchange rate with regular interventions by RBI to alter exchange rate.

→ There is dirty floating by Countries like China; to depriciate its currency in order to increase its exports.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Other factors like global oil prices, interest rates. also provide a big influence on the international currency exchange prices

e.g. India particularly has high import dependency on oil prices; and because of a rise in Crude oil prices → Indian currency normally depriciates

Therefore; a weak currency might indicate high import price but it may also ~~also~~ result into higher investment and high exports

Since 1991; India has now become the 6th largest economy and the largest growing economy with a proper fiscal discipline and almost in control Inflation and Interest rates. But since 1991, our trade defecit has only widened.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and with China only we have a trade defecit of over $50by

Reasons

- High Oil Import dependency and rising prices with OPEC charging Asian Premium
- India's FTA Utilisation rate has been extremely low and has only widened India's trade defecits as addressed in the NITI Aayog report
- Sanitary and Phy to sanitary measures have been imposed on India's exports by external markets.
- India has not been able to build large size export houses because of several quantitative and trade restriction
- Narrow export market
- low FDI in export centric products.
- Rising waves of protectionism and tariff wars thus weakening India's position in global stage.
- Stalled negotiatetions on Doha Development Agenda at WTO.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. It will take much more than relief packages to address the problems being faced by the sugar industry in India. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में चीनी उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए राहत पैकेज से आगे और कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India is the largest producer of sugar cane; however sugar cane industry is facing several issues and government recently announced a relief package of ₹5 per quintal for farmers.

ISSUES by Sugarcane Industry

- Dual Pricing Formula with presence of both Fair Remunerative Prices and State Assisted Prices has made the situation confusing ~~and~~ for the sugarcane producers and has resulted in regular delays.
- low sugar cane productivity - especially in Northern India where the production season is limited only in summer months; thus.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

limiting sugar cane production

- low sugar recovery – with only 10% of sugar recovered compared to around 15-16% in Indonesia and Malaysia
- Poor investment – with high government interference in the industry
- Technological backwardness – with age-old machinery still being used in sugar cane manufacturing and processing, affecting the efficiency of industry
- Regional disparities – as sugarcane is being cultivate in water-stress regions which impose environmental threats of over irrigation, ground water depletion and soil salinisation.
- Confusion regarding by-products i.e. molasses and bagasse with restrictions upon their end uses.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Competion from countries like Indonesia and Thailand ; reducing export competitiveness
- Reducing sugar consumption.

STEPS REQUIRED

- C-Rangarajan committee advocated for a revenue sharing formula where the producer would share 70% of the the produce revenue with farmers
- Sustainable Sugarcane Initiative needs to be strengthened for higher yields and sustainable production
- Improving technology [e.g.] cogeneration can be used to process by-products and manufacture electricity
- An integrated supply chain for its by-products ; to fuel the the mixing and bio-fuel requirement of 20% in petrol.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. NAPCC, almost 10 years old and formulated with lofty objectives, has not served as the best answer to cope with the impacts of climate change. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**

लगभग 10 वर्ष पुराने और उत्कृष्ट लक्ष्यों के साथ सूत्रबद्ध, NAPCC ने जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों का सामना करने संबंधी सर्वोत्तम अनुक्रिया के रूप में कार्य नहीं किया है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

NAPCC was aimed at given an Indian Response to the varies of Climate Change. with 8 missions and started in 2008, it has several parts

NAPCC

- National Solar Mission → for 100GW of electricity
- National water Mission → improving water use efficiency by 20%.
- Green India Mission → increasing forest cover.
- National Mission on Strategic knowledge on Climate Change
- National Mission on Sustainable Himalayan ecosystem
- National Mission on sustainable Household.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture

National Mission on enhancing electricity efficiency
- PAT Scheme
- EESC
- Improving electricity financing platform

However there have been several challenges in achieving the targets set in these Missions:-

- Lack of integration and coordination amongst several targets and sub targets
- Funding Problems with falling savings and investment rates and low credible credit rating.
- Lack of an effective monitoring mechanism to assess their performance
- Many of these projects have long

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

gestation periods which make it difficult to measure their progress.

- Excessively bureaucratic and political control and working
- low private sector participation
- Regular time and cost overruns and delayed projects
- Top-Down and Centralized structures of these projects

STEPS Required

- Using innovative instruments like Solar InvITs on the lines of RealInvTs and allowing mutual funds, pension funds and insurance funds to invest in renewable energy targets
- Creating green jobs with green skilling to augment human resource shortages to realize these targets
- Tapping international funds like Green Fund, Bio Carbon Fund and national funds → ~~NAF~~ NFACC to address capital issues.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Proliferation of nuclear weapons and the threat of their use are key concerns for global security nonetheless existing international arrangements seem to be ineffective. Comment. Also, identify the salient features of India's policy in this context and discuss whether India should join the NPT in the current form. **(250 words) 15**

परमाणु हथियारों का प्रसार और उनके उपयोग का खतरा वैश्विक सुरक्षा की प्रमुख चिंताएं हैं, इसके बिना वर्तमान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था अप्रभावी प्रतीत होती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की नीति की प्रमुख विशेषताओं को चिन्हित कीजिए तथा चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत को वर्तमान प्रारूप वाले NPT में सम्मिलित होना चाहिए।

India has always been an ardent supporter of global nuclear disarmament. Starting from Pandit J.L. Nehru to Indira Gandhi to Rajiv Gandhi and further; all the leaders have advocated for a nuclear weapon free world

Recently; Nuclear Weapon Ban treaty was adopted in U.N for complete ban on acquisition and possession of nuclear weapons in any form. However all the nuclear weapon states have stayed away from negotiations; India citing its reasons as Conference on Disarmament to be the right place to discuss disarmament.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

— However the negotiations have been very slow and no concrete outcomes have emerged yet from the Conference on Disarmament discussions and the issue yet remains unresolved.

After the 1998 nuclear weapon test and the subsequent economic and technological sanctions by the international community over India. India opted for its nuclear policy based on nuclear disarmament, non-first use policy and minimum credible deterrence. But is reluctant to join the Non-proliferation treaty in its present form because of its discriminatory character and against the principles of equality.

India's Nuclear Policy

- No first use Policy and Credible Minimum Deterrence.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Not to attack any non nuclear state
- first attack or response would be big enough to provid irreversible damage
- As a response to chemical and biological weapon; India can use its nuclear weapons.
- The nuclear weapons and its control would lie along civilian control by Nuclear Command Authority headed by PM

To join NPT in its present form

POSITIVES

- would ensure India's membership to NSG.
- It would help in nuclear technology transfer
- It would strengthen India's position as globally responsible power.
- It would help build suitable nuclear energy infra.

NEGATIVES

- It would reduce India's security position in South Asia on a/c of presence of 2 hostile nuclear power state
- Highly discriminator in its present form
- India already uses NFU and CMD principles and promotes disarmament.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The maritime security domain requires collective multilateral and regional cooperation to combat non traditional threats. Discuss in the context of threats in the Western Indian Ocean and the recent amendments in the Djibouti Code of Conduct.

(250 words) 15

समुद्री सुरक्षा प्रक्षेत्र (डोमेन) गैर-परंपरागत खतरों का सामना करने हेतु सामूहिक बहुपक्षीय और क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की मांग करता है। पश्चिमी हिंद महासागर में खतरों और जिबूती आचरण संहिता में हालिया संशोधन के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

India has a longcoastline of 7500 km and a vast Exclusive Economic Size and enjoys a central and dominant position in the Indian Ocean which provides it several opportunities and challenges.

Threats in western Indian Ocean.

→ Piracy and trafficking

→ Illegal drugs and arms smuggling.

→ Rising presence of chinese warships and naval stations

→ Terrorism as was manifested in 26/11 Mumbai Attacks

→ Unsafe Sea Lines of Communication

→ China's String of Pearls policy to.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Contain India in Indian Ocean

→ Rising differences between India and its traditional security partners in Indian Ocean like Maldives

⇒ Non-traditional areas like use of Remote Sensing, Satellite technology and Navigation System. in maritime area.

Need for regional and multilateral cooperation.

- India had been playing a key role in negotiations in platforms like Indian Ocean Rim Association and. Indian Ocean Naval Symposium but of the emerging new challanges, India need to widen its presence by fastening the development of its infrastructure projects and naval stations ~~and faster~~ in interation port facilities.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Using plat form like IONS, IORA, RIMES & BIMSTEC to promote free navigation and condemn chinese actions while ensuring cooperation towards building an integrated strategy for response.
- Faster negotiation over deals like Assumption Islands, Dugm Port, Agalega Islands, Chagos naval base etc and increasing investment to secure India's Sea line of Communications.

DJIBOUTI CODE OF CONDUCT

Aims to provide a predictable and coherent international cooperation in western Indian Ocean to augment countries responsibility regarding their action in this region. It also aims to contain several crimes like piracy and smuggling prevalent in the Western Indian Ocean Region along Africa

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. India's space programme was initiated with the vision of utilising outer space for peaceful purposes, however with changing times it has the potential to play a significant role in strengthening security capabilities of India. Discuss with adequate examples. **(250 words) 15**

भारत का अंतरिक्ष कार्यक्रम, शांतिपूर्ण उद्देश्यों हेतु बाह्य अंतरिक्ष का उपयोग करने के दृष्टिकोण के साथ आरंभ किया गया था, हालांकि बदलते समय के साथ इसमें भारत की सुरक्षा क्षमताओं को मजबूत बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने की क्षमता है। यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

India's Space Programme which began right after Independence under the able guidance of Dr. Vikram Sarabhai and had since then attained its unique position as one of the best, efficient and cost effective platforms for commercial launches.

Overtime the role of space in defence had been ignored but with recent changes in defence dynamics and the rising role of space in defence.; ISRO has augmented its efforts in improving India's defence architecture.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

R.9

- In Communication – use of INSAT series of satellite for safe, verified and ~~codifie~~ encrypted communication ~~using~~. The recent launch of GSAT-6A was aimed at augmenting defence communication Capabilities

- In navigation – use of NaVIC series of satellites for naval and aerial forces for exact locationing and navigating services.
→ It's need was identified after the refusal of U.S to provide GPS data during kargil war.
→ There are 2 separate services one for general and open use and the other is encrypted only for defence uses.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- In remote sensing using Remote sensing satellite to carry a camera view and regular surveillance along borders and across borders to identify terror infiltration and unauthorized activities.

- In space launch - development of Cryogenic engine by ISRO can help augment India's missile capabilities. and augment weapon and defence strength